

NOTICES

WILLIAM BRIGGS & SONS, LTD.,
DUNDEE.

BITUMINOUS PAINT and ENAMEL

THE WORLD'S BEST AND CHEAPEST.

ANTI-CORROSIVE FOR IRON AND STEEL.
Used on the Forth and Tay Bridges.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
SOLE AGENTS.

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

LARGE STOCK OF ALL SIZES ON HAND.

UNION WATERBOAT CO., LTD.
CONTRACTORS TO HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.

DODWELL & CO. LTD.
General Managers.
Telephone No. 41.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment:—
Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.
Write for Pamphlet and Full Particulars to
DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.



ASTHMA
CAN Be Cured.

THEN why be half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of

NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE
will give you certain, prompt relief and ensure a good night's rest? This, the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, will, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this erstwhile incurable malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd. and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price \$2.50 per bottle.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1913.

WING-KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.
SHIP CHANDLERS

PROVISION & COAL

MERCHANTS

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1913.

NOTICES

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE AND FOR SALE.

PROMPT SERVICE.

TEL 482

WE "EXPRESS" TO ANY ADDRESS.

We Clear, Ship, Pack, Carry
Transport, Store, Insure.

WE FORWARD TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

HONGKONG PARCEL, EXPRESS & STORAGE CO.

Telephone 1296.

3, Duddell Street.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.

Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

GRAND HOTEL.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE COOLEST PLACE IN TOWN.
REAL COLD ICED DRINKS.

THE GRAND HOTEL ORCHESTRA WILL PLAY SELECTIONS DURING Tiffin and Dinner and at intervals during the day.

SPECIAL MONTHLY TERMS TO RESIDENTS.

Phone No. 197.

Tel. Address "COMFORT."

F. REICHMANN,

PROPRIETOR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.

All Electric Trams Pass Entrance.

One Minute's Walk from Ferry. Telephones on All Floors.

Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.

European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.

Hot and Cold Water System Throughout.

Best of Food and Service.

Hotel Launch meets all Steamers.

Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA" R. H. NORTH, Manager Tel 373

THE CARLTON HOTEL.

PERFECT SANITATION.

High Class Accommodation for Families at Moderate Prices. Those desiring Economy combined with Comfort, Quiet and a Most Refined Home, Free from Household Annoyances, should inspect these Residential Quarters.

Luxuriously furnished Lounge, Drawing, Reading & Writing Rooms.

Under Personal Management of
O. E. OWEN, Proprietor.

Try Our 1st Grade Guaranteed Australian Butter. Absolutely the Best Imported—75 cts. per lb. Coffee 70 cts. per lb. For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Coffee, Meals a la Carte and Table d'Hote. Afternoon Teas, Ices, Milk and Cold Minerals. Only at

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Grand Hotel de l'Europe, Singapore.
BEST SITUATED HOTEL IN TOWN.

EVERY ROOM HAS A BATH-ROOM; DRESSING ROOM ATTACHED.

MOST UP TO DATE SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Under the New Management of

F. P. BAUR, late SAVOY HOTEL,
LONDON.

NEW MACAO HOTEL.

PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.

The above Hotel will be opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and European Management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, electric light and fans. Private and Public Bar and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to—
Tel. Add. "Phoenix" O. C. MOORSO.

HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP.

The Peak.

Near the Tram Terminus.

Tel. 38.

For Terms apply to the

MANAGER, Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

MEE CHEUNG.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER.

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

NOTICES



THE AGA LIGHT

For Lighthouses, buoys, beacons and all maritime purposes. For house and boat installations, railway signal lighting, military signal lamps, etc. Demonstration sets may be viewed at our office.

A.B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO.
IN CHINA LTD.

YORK BUILDING (TOP FLOOR)

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.

ESTAB

1864



SOLE AGENTS FOR

MACGREGOR'S V.O.S.

WHISKY.

(Parliament Blend).

SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS AND HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FAMOUS FOR QUALITY.

YOU WANT A MOTOR CAR? ALL RIGHT.

PHONE 1036

THE EXILE GARAGE.

33-35, DES VOEUX ROAD.

Where You will get Expert Service and every Satisfaction

PHONE **RAMSEY & CO.** No. 1683.

12, POTTINGER STREET, HONGKONG.

TYPEWRITER TIPS.

YOUR TYPIST IS AN EXCELLENT TYPIST BUT HE IS NOT A MECHANIC. DO NOT EXPECT HIM TO REPAIR HIS MACHINE ALWAYS IN FIRST CLASS CONDITION. LET US DO IT FOR YOU AND SO INCREASE UTILITY IN YOUR OFFICE. PHONE US. WE DO THE NEEDFUL TO YOUR ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

TYPEWRITER SPECIALISTS

Everything for the Typewriter, including experience; Typewriter Bureau; Typing Undertaken, Reasonable Rates.

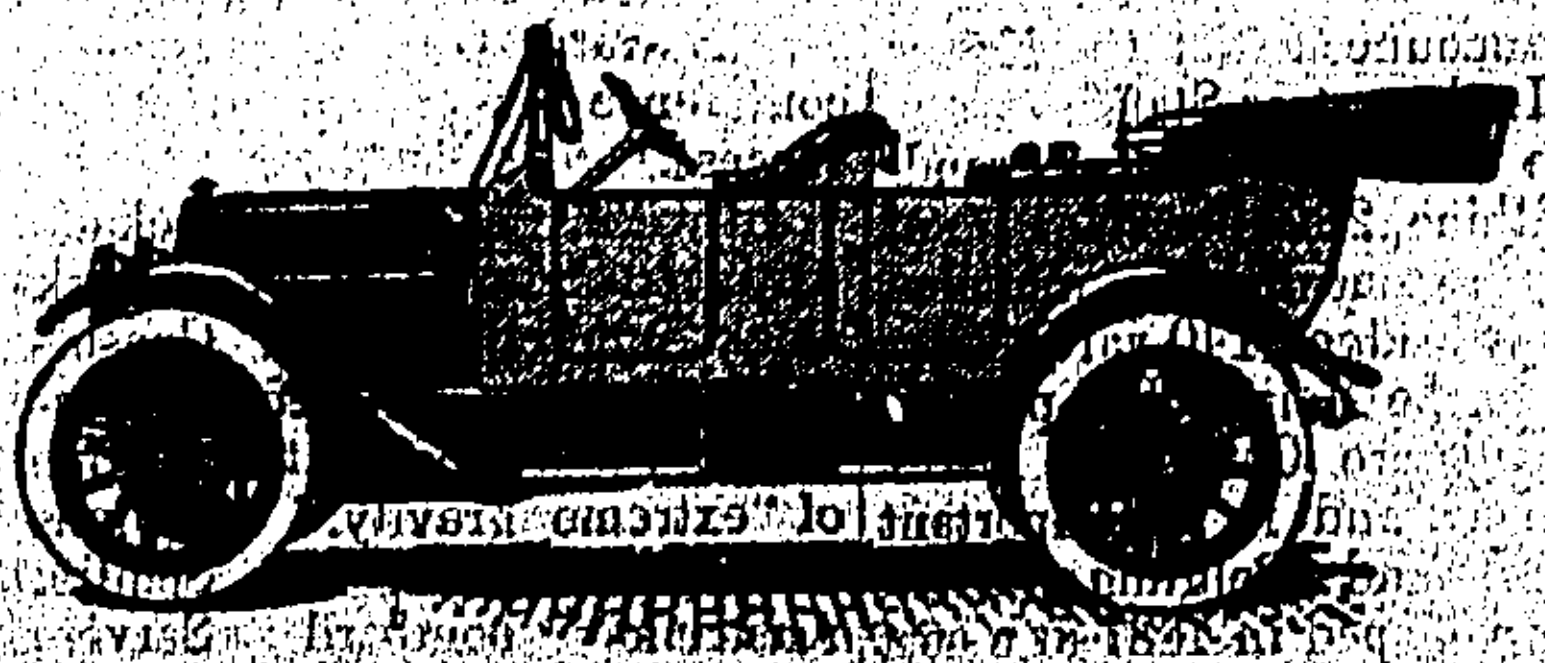
FIDELITY ASSURED!!!

Typewriters Bought, Sold, Exchanged and on Hire.

Ribbons for all Machines 25% Reduction.

OUR PRICE... \$1.50

Small Machinery of all Kinds Cleaned.



LAW & SONS

OUR CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

The "Backward" Races. Perhaps a fuller knowledge of Christianity and its teachings would lead to a change of view. But the fact that so many Chinese have an opinion, and a very decided one, upon the subject proves that they refuse to admit any religious superiority on our part. It is not hard either to understand why the Chinese look with sceptical eye upon things which we regard as beyond question—there are so many Christian sects competing for their conversion to Christianity that they are not to be blamed if they assume the role of "doubting Thomas" and refuse to regard Christianity as better than undivided Confucianism. At the same time until we recognise the fundamental fact that Amioton refuse to be treated as of "backward race" there is little prospect of meeting them upon common ground. They admit nothing of the kind. All they admit is that the West knows some things which it is of advantage for the East to learn, and it is astonishing with what rapidity they learn.

Daily Press.

Japanese Participation. Japan's participation in the war is now definitely announced. We pointed out some days ago that Japan automatically comes into the war under the terms of her alliance with Great Britain, for if the territorial possessions or the special interests of either Power in the regions of Eastern Asia or of India are menaced, the Agreement provides that the two Powers shall fully and frankly communicate with each other, and "if by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either contracting party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests mentioned in the Preamble of the Agreement, the other contracting party will at once come to the assistance of its ally and will conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it." It is, therefore, not to be doubted that Japan, in "aiding" Germany to withdraw or disarm all her armed vessels in Japanese and Chinese waters and deliver Kiaochow to Japan with a view to its eventual restoration to China, is acting with the full concurrence and support of Great Britain.

China Mail.

The War. Continued heavy reverses of the German troops is the burden of most of the telegrams, and from the latest news to hand (telegraphed from London early this morning) it appears that there is an unmistakable lull in the fray on the Belgian frontier. Evidently the Germans have found it hard to be on their own side of the frontier rather than continue opposing an enemy whom they despised but who to their surprise have proved themselves their superiors in the art of war. This latest news does not agree with the very recent telegrams in which it was stated that a big battle was impending—one, in fact, in which millions of men would be engaged along the frontier for some 250 miles. Doubtless some engagements on a very large scale are certain to take place sooner or later, but it would seem to be rather too soon yet for the Germans to venture so decisively a stroke against the Allies. The latest news is, doubtless, owing to Germany's plan being seriously upset by the most serious position met out to her by the Belgians, for none who know the German spirit can doubt that they fully expected to be in Brussels long before now.

GENERAL NEWS.

Popularity of the "Zoo."
It seems likely that for a third year in succession the number of visitors to the Zoological Gardens will surpass all previous records. The attendance for the half-year ended on June 30 was 506,101, as compared with 508,063 for the corresponding period last year, and as the second half of the year includes the favourite holiday months, the number of visitors is always greater than in the first half.—Times.

The Army in India.
It is understood that Lieut. General Sir Percy Lake, K.C.M.G., will shortly be given the command of the Northern Army in India, and that Lieut. General C. A. Anderson, O.B., now commanding the Seventh Meerut Division, will replace Sir Percy Lake as Chief of the General Staff in India. No final decision on the matter, however, has yet been reached.

A Matter of Colour.
A friend of mine (says a writer in the *Liverpool Post*) is a curate in a local suburban parish. Some little time back he went up to Oxford to take his M.A. degree, and the following Sunday appeared in the pulpit resplendent in his new M.A. hood. A few nights later he was dining in the house of a prominent parishioner, and was amazed to hear his hostess pleasantly remark, "Mr. X, that new hood of yours doesn't suit you at all. I can't imagine whyever you, with your complexion, choose red of all colours in the world. A myrtle green or an old gold would have suited you much better, and would have been far more effective. You men never know how to dress yourselves!"

Aviation Accident at Yokosuka.
A Yokosuka message says that after the ceremony at the Oppama Aerodrome, in honour of the anniversary of the demise of the late Emperor, Lieutenants Inouye and Kawano, naval aviators, gave an exhibition flight. While they were preparing to alight, the machine inclined a great deal, and from a height of about thirty metres it fell down into the sea. A boat was at once put off to rescue the two officers, who were both slightly injured. The propeller and other parts of the machine were badly damaged.

Woman's New Sphere.
A striking improvement has been effected in the average school attendance at Taunton through the employment of women as attendance officers. Eighteen months ago the average for the whole of the school in the borough was as low as 84.4, but at a meeting of the Borough Education Committee it was reported to have reached 93.3. The school medical officer, Dr. H. J. Alford, in a report presented at the same meeting, stated that the health of the children was very good, and consequently the attendance was very high. "I am convinced," he added, "that this, combined with the following up of the children and sending them back to school when fit to go, greatly helps in increasing the very satisfactory percentage of attendances, mainly due as this is to the energetic work of your school attendance officers."—*Daily News*.

Reflection of Latin Motto.
The choice of a motto to go with the coat of arms recently adopted by the L. C. C. was discussed at a recent meeting of the Council. The General Purposes Committee recommended that the motto should be *Loes dulcedo nos attingit* ("The sweetness of the place holds us"). Sir John Benn said that he wanted a motto which could be read by the "man in the street." It was eventually decided to instruct the committee to submit a motto in English.

A New Indian Railway.
Underwriting arrangements were in progress in connexion with the issue of 120,000 shares of Rs. 100 each, to be offered at par, of the Mysenag Bhairab Bazar Railway Company (Limited), a new Indian railway. Interest at 8 per cent is to be guaranteed by the Indian Government, and the company will have certain arrangements with the Eastern Bengal Railway Company. It is not certain whether any of the capital will be offered in London.

NOTICE



NEW VICTOR RECORDS

THE LATEST.

SONGS.

DANCES.

SELECTIONS, etc.

INSPECTION INVITED.

EXCLUSIVE DISTRIBUTORS:

MOUTRIE'S.

CAN ENGLISH OFFICERS RIDE?

British and Foreign Horsemanship.

Says the *Advocate of India*:—
Year after year the International Horse Show at Olympia reviews the question "Can English officers ride as well as foreign ones?" Year after year we see the big prizes for jumping carried off by Russians, Frenchmen, Italian or Belgians, and year after year, too, the audience at Olympia is treated to the unhappy spectacle of the enthusiastic young officers of the British Army mounted on raw, ill-trained horses, blundering round the arena, tumbling through obstacles over which the foreign competitors soar without touching a stick, and, generally speaking, making a far poorer show in the ring than ever they would make if they were following bounds.

And that, incidentally, is the first and greatest of the mistakes made by many of our officers. They ride at Olympia in the style they would employ across country; and a man may be a first-class cross-country horseman, and his mount an excellent fence, and yet neither of them have the remotest notion of show jumping. The conditions are utterly different, as many a young subaltern whose charger can carry him well to hounds, has found to his cost. But it would be an injustice to say that none of the British officers who compete at Olympia are aware of this fact. One could pick out five or six, at least, whose horsemanship is not a whit inferior to that of the Continental officers. But there are so many English riders who make a poor, and even a ridiculous show, that the impression upon the spectator is that none of the Englishmen can ride. One can tell, even with the eyes closed, whether the competitor in the jumping events is a Briton or not: Shut your eyes as the coachman announces the entry of a fresh competitor. You hear the great doors open, the rattle of hoofs in the outer yard, and perhaps a startled snort as the horse meets the glare of the electric light. Then comes the drum of flying feet on the tan, a second's pause, sporadic clapping and cheering from the audience, a resumption of the drumming, another pause as the second obstacle is cleared, and so on, till a mighty burst of cheering announces that the round has been completed. If you open your eyes, it is ten to one that you will see the blue-tailed and gold-faced Kapl of a French or Belgian officer vanishing through the big doorway. Shut your eyes again. This time there is a long pause between the sound of the horn and the taking of the first obstacle. The horse has refused three out of five of the horses entered by our representatives refuse the first fence. You hear the snorting of the slap of a whip, and a gasp from the audience indicates that the jump has just, and only just, succeeded. Then

comes the scurry of hoofs and a disconcerting rattle of timber as the second fence is knocked down. The audience sighs deeply, and sometimes is rude enough to groan. The next fence goes down, and the next; and you need not open your eyes to be sure that the rider is a British officer. It is humiliating; but it is what happens to at least four cases out of five; and because the cases of unsuccessful riding are so many, the better displays are apt to be overlooked. It requires more thought than the average onlooker is inclined to give to the subject to realize that the foreign officers who do so well are half a dozen or so representatives from the different competing nations, and that in each case they represent the pick of their nation's cavalry. A great many of the British officers ought never to enter the arena at Olympia at all. That they do so is doubtless a tribute to their sportsmanship and zeal; but it also means four conspicuous British failures for one moderate success; which produces a decidedly bad impression.

With regard, however, to the British officers who do show up well, we have said that they are in no way inferior to the best of their foreign rivals. And, despite the almost unbroken successes of the foreigners at their expense, we maintain this view. Lieutenant Geoffrey Brooke's success over the famous Russian officer, Captain D'Exe, is not the only reason for making this claim. Lieutenant Malise Gaham, Lieutenant Richards, Colonel Kenna—any one of these rides as well, by which we mean gets the best out of his horse, helps it over its fences, and maintains a perfect understanding with it, as the best Russian, French, or Belgian horsemen that ever bestride pikekin.

The reason they do not carry off the prizes is that the facilities they receive for schooling their horses are not to be compared with those enjoyed by foreign officers; who in the majority of cases regard their horses simply as potential prize-winners at the International Horse Show; and order their lives simply to that end. Most of the English mounts, on the other hand, have regimental work to do, and receive haphazard schooling, or jumps in between their duties.

And, as everyone knows, the foreigners generally ride English-bred horses, bought at enormous prices. There, in effect, lies the crux of the whole question. We have the riders; we have the horses; but until money can bring the two together, and time can be expended on the schooling of the latter exclusively for spectacular jumping, England cannot hope to carry off the trophies of the International Horse Show.

Earl Russell and His Wife.
Mollie Countess Russell was granted in the Divorce Division a decree for dissolution of her marriage with the Earl of Russell, barrister-at-law, who did not defend the petition.

Prepaid Advertisements

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO LET.

TO LET.—Top flat Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Immediate occupation if desired. Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings

TO LET.—Office 2nd Floor No. 14 Pedder Street. For further particulars apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellett Road. Apply CHATER & MODY, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET.—With immediate possession No. 5, Morrison Hill; fully furnished six-roomed house (and 4 Bathrooms). Apply HARRY WICKING & Co., St. George's Buildings.

TO LET.—Queen's Building the South West portion of the first floor, including Treasurer's Ground floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Nice Flats of ROOMS, in Kowloon; suitable for Europeans. Airy, in good locality, Electric Light, Water, Bathroom, Kitchen. Moderate rent varying from \$20 to \$40.—Apply H. Ruttenberg, Royal George Hotel.

TO LET.—Houses in Kowloon, furnished or unfurnished. Immediate possession. Apply to—SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

TO LET.—From 1st September 1914. In Canton, on Shamen Lot 55. The premises now in the occupation of the Bank of Taiwan, Limited.—Apply to, DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Dulcitone Yacht Pino 4½ octaves. Apply Box No. 282 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

N. LAZARUS



The Oldest Established Opticians in the Far East, with the most up-to-date Apparatus.



MANAGING PROPRIETOR

H. TOBIAS, F.I.O., F.S.M.C. (LOND.)

THE ONLY BRITISH QUALIFIED OPTICIAN IN HONGKONG.

TEL. 1292

1A D'AGUIAR STREET.

DYSENTERY IN BANGKOK.

Prevalence among Europeans.

There has been a good deal of dysentery in Bangkok of late and quite a number of Europeans have suffered from this complaint. Dysentery is endemic in Siam, and cases are found in every month of the year. The months in which most cases occur are May, June, July and August, and again in November. The months with fewest cases are the hot dry months of February, March and April. The rise in November is probably due to the flooding which occurs at this time of the year. A similar rise it may be noted occurs in cases of typhoid fever, which reaches its maximum in June and there is another small rise in November and December. The return of cases of dysentery admitted to the Police Hospital during the last fifteen years agrees wonderfully with the recorded deaths from dysentery in Bangkok during the years 1903-1908. People have been under the impression that cases are increasing but the death rate per 1,000 over the period referred to is as follows:—

2453	2.5	per 1,000.
2454	2.2	"
2455	1.6	"
2456	1.6	"

This year, as far as the records of the Police Hospital go, the death rate proves that dysentery is more prevalent than formerly. This fact alone gives the average monthly admission of dysentery cases over fifteen years, and the actual deaths the admissions for this year to date:—
January..... 0.9
February..... 0.8
March..... 1.2
April..... 1.4

April	5.5	10
May	6.6	9
June	6.8	12
July (t. 27th)	7.7	7

It is hoped that the introduction of the water supply will help considerably in reducing the number of cases of dysentery, which is principally a water borne disease. According to an article in the *Journal of Tropical Medicine* the complaint has been robbed of many of its dangers by the new method of treating by injecting emetine. By this method many of the complications which are likely to follow in the train of dysentery are much lessened, as for example, liver abscess, chronic ulceration of the bowels, etc. Since emetine has been recognised in the treatment of dysentery it has been used at the Police Hospital with uniformly satisfactory results.—*Bangkok Times*.

Chinese in the F.M.S.
Ipoh, Aug. 5.—As a result of an interview with the Resident of Perak the Chinese Consul General in the Straits has promised the Government to do all in his power to prevent any disturbance amongst mining coolies.—*Free Press*.

NOTICE.

Apollinaris
"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"
GREET YOU ALWAYS EVERYWHERE

If you have lost your appetite, if you are suffering from indigestion, if you are suffering from the variety of dainty dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MORLEY'S INDIA GAUZE

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S WHITE GAUZE VESTS

¾ LENGTH SLEEVES. VENTILATED GUSSETS

COOL—HARDWEARING—ABSORBENT

Sizes 36" 38" 40" 42" 44" 46" Chest
PRICE 12.00 14.00 15.50 16.50 17.50 18.75 Per Dozen

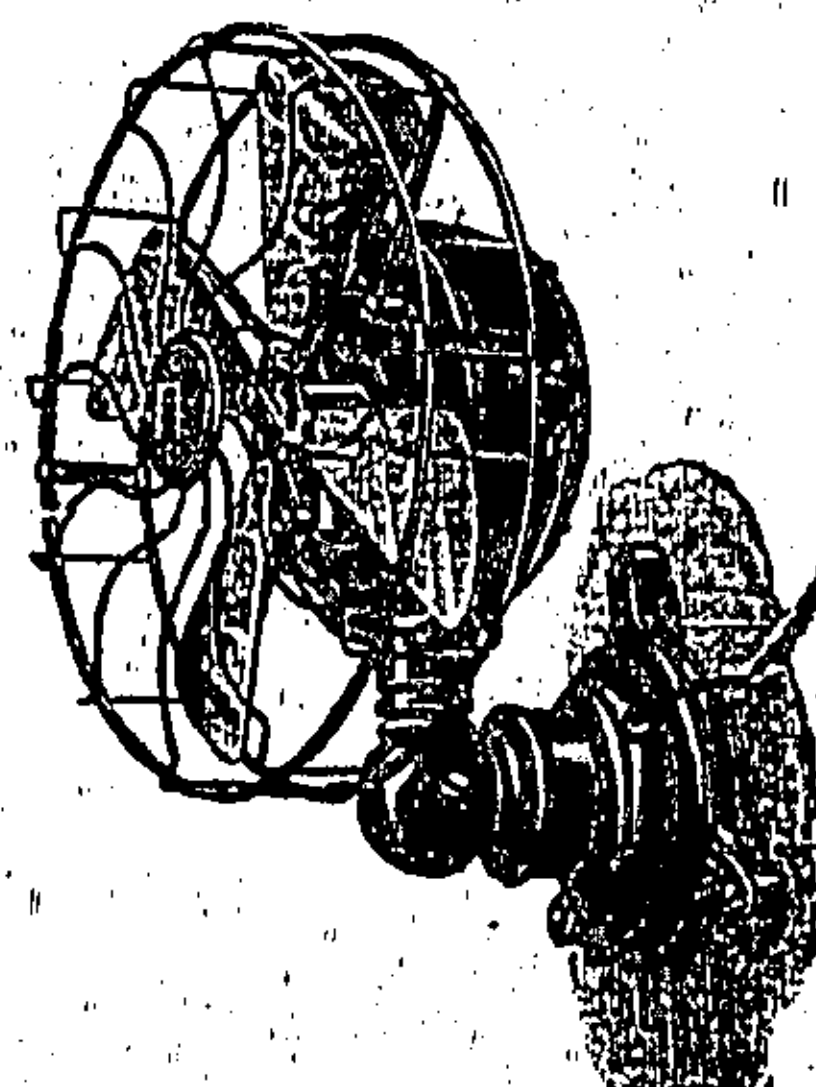
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

KEEP COOL

WHY SWELTER IN THE HEAT?

F
R
E
E
Z
E
R

BUY

F
A
N
S

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. OF CHINA LIMITED.

Telephone: 518. 1ST FLOOR, 16, DES VUEX RD.
HEAD OFFICE 7, Jinkee Rd. SHANGHAI. HONGKONG.

MOTORING AT CHEAP RATES.

Ring up 1344 HONGKONG
or K 116 KOWLOON.

Cars are at your disposal for:

\$3 an hour for 3 persons
\$4 an hour for 4 persons

HONGKONG & KOWLOON GARAGES, LD.,

Hongkong Garage, 451 Queen's Road West.
Kowloon .. 15 Canton Road.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail. Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers. Nos. 35 and 37, King's Road, (2nd Street west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, CIGARS AND SOY MANUFACTURERS

Factory at Yuenai

OFFICE: No. 38, Des Vaux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.

We are the leading manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Ginger are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

QUEEN'S DISPENSARY

IS THE DISPENSARY THAT IS ALWAYS AT YOUR SERVICE.

Telephone Number 482.

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER.

A little dusted on the skin and gently massaged in will speedily cure PRICKLY HEAT, remove Sunburn and the offensive odour due to excessive perspiration.
Large Tin 60 CENTS.
Small Tin 30 CENTS.
CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT AND SUNBURN.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor

WATSON'S

PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.

Highly recommended by the Medical Profession.
For the BATH and TOILET, in three strengths: Strong Medical,
Medium and Toilet.

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION.

An invaluable and most effective remedy. Immediately
allays the irritation.

WATSON'S

YE OLDE ENGLISH LAVENDER WATER.

An exquisite Perfume. Put up in Elegant Bottles, makes a delight-
ful adjunct to the Toilet.

"WE LIKE YOUR LAVENDER WATER BETTER THAN ANY
OTHER WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO GET IN ENGLAND." (Recent
Testimonial.)

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will
be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions
for any period less than one month will be charged as for a
full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to
messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at
their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by
post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00
per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for
cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed
period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered
to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Sharncliffe,
Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

BIRTH.

ALMBERG.—On July 26, to Mr. and Mrs. AlMBERG, of
Hongkong, a daughter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth
and print the news without fear or favour.

倘無并錄實事則與本報大正無涉

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914.

OUR VOLUNTEERS.

In times past when Britain has been at war, magnificent service
has been rendered to the nation by the Volunteer Force. To-day we
find history repeating itself in this respect. At Home the Territorials
—as they are now termed—are ably seconding the Regulars, and so
great a value is placed on their services by the War Office authorities
that they are being organised into what Earl Kitchener himself
describes as "a new Army." In the self-governing Colonies,
Volunteers are freely offering themselves for service wherever they
may be required, while in other parts of the Empire—the Crown
Colony of Hongkong included—our citizen soldiers are performing
functions of the greatest value to the defence of our far-flung
territories. Whenever the nation or the Empire has been face to
face with a crisis, this voluntary offering of military service has
emphasised itself, and one's gratification at the return of the old
spirit is to-day heightened by the knowledge that the Volunteers, in
the matter of efficiency, are nearer the standard set by the Regular
Army than ever they have been before.

It is an interesting historical fact that the Volunteer movement
in England received its greatest impetus from the threatened
invasion of our shores by France—now happily one of our allies—in
1802-3. So agitated was the public at that time over the
ambition of Napoleon, that nearly the whole of the available male
population was formed into Volunteer companies, and the Govern-
ment at one time reckoned upon having nearly 500,000 efficient
Volunteers in arms. The Force, indeed, became so numerous as
actually to involve a menace to the standing Army, through
absorbing men who would otherwise have come forward as Regular
recruits. They rendered fine service to the nation, though, and it
is just one hundred years ago—the date actually being July
6, 1814—that the formal thanks of Parliament were voted to the
force which had been raised for the war; the resolution speaking
of "the reasonable and eminent services which they have rendered
to their King and Country."

After the Napoleonic Wars, the Volunteer Force was disbanded,
and was not revived again until the War scare of 1859, when many
thousands of men were again enrolled. From thence onward the move-
ment has been encouraged by successive Governments, and numer-
ous Acts have been passed relating to the organisation of the Force.
The latest—by which the Corps comes to be known as the Territorials—has placed the Force on a footing comparable to a second
Army of defence as far as equipment, organisation, etc., are con-
cerned. The Volunteers to-day, therefore, are more highly trained
and more efficient than ever before, and they may be reckoned upon
to give a good account of themselves should they be called into the
fighting line.

Japan's Ultimatum.

The nature of Japan's ultima-
tum to Germany has been dis-
closed by a telegram which was
published in our issue of last
evening. In order to prevent dis-
turbance in the Far East, as con-
templated by the Anglo-Japanese
Alliance, Japan advises Germany
to withdraw or disarm all armed
vessels in Japanese and Chinese
waters, and to deliver Kauchau
to Japan, with a view to its
eventual restoration to China. At
first sight the demands appear
somewhat far-reaching and severe,
but, on looking into the matter
closely, evidence will be found to
support the probability that
Japan in this matter is working
in conjunction with Great Britain.
In the first place, the Alliance
with Britain is specifically men-
tioned, and, further, it is ex-
tremely unlikely that Japan
would go to the length she has
without having first consulted,
and secured the acquiescence of,
her ally.

The Treaty Recalled.

It is well here to recall one of
the provisions of the Alliance
between Britain and Japan, as it
will be found to have a distinct
bearing on the situation. Article
1 of the Treaty lays it down that
whenever, in the opinion of either
Great Britain or Japan, any of the
contracting parties' rights and
interests are in jeopardy, the two
Governments will communicate
with one another fully and frank-
ly, and consider, in common,
measures which should be taken
to safeguard those menaced rights
or interests. The presence of
German men-of-war in waters
frequented by British shipping,
and the existence of a naval base
at which these warships may put
in, certainly places British inter-
ests in jeopardy; hence Japan
comes into the picture. And by
Japan undertaking the work
which she has now indicated she
intends doing, a big step will be
taken towards preventing an
upheaval in the Far East, which
it is in the interests of all parties
to render impossible. Looked at
from this point of view, there-
fore, Japan is fully justified in
taking the stand she has.

The Bark Worse than the Bite.

We publish in another column
a somewhat belated telegram
which announces that the German
Socialists—or at least one im-
portant division of them—are
prepared to sink their grievances
for the time being, and join hands
with other sections of the com-
munity in an effort to pull
"The Fatherland" through the
present difficulties. This fact
only confirms what we have many
times contended: that, save in
the case of the dangerous maniacs
whose sole argument is bomb-
throwing, the Socialist is nothing
near so black as he loves to paint
himself. The newspapers have
flattered him in the past by
pointing him out as the naughty
boy of the family, and a menace
to the peace of society; and this
has given him an enormously high
opinion of himself, making him
feel deliciously wicked and
dangerous. But when it is a
question of sticking up for his
own country, whether that country
be Germany or Russia, England
or France, Belgium or Serbia,
then—good luck to him—he for-
gets his own petty grievances and
remembers only that it is up to him
to stand by the country which
gave him birth and which, in
times of peace, he is never tired
of maligning.

Chinese and Athletics.

The *Globe* points out, in a
recent issue, that the Chinese
have, of late years, very much
astonished the world by their
practical interest in athletics.
Hongkong people in particular
will very readily back up the
statement for it is here, and in
Singapore, more than anywhere
else, that this fact is so manifest.
Wherever the Britisher goes he
not only carries with him his
love of sports, but evinces a
happy knack of communicating
that love to the non-British
races with whom he comes in
contact—be they French, African,
Indian or Chinese. The
Chinese, though usually of
smaller frame than the Europeans,
are by nature physically active
and mentally alert; and, when
once they overcome their heredi-
tary antipathy to bodily exercise,
they quickly become real "sports-
men" as is shown by their success at
tennis and swimming and in
countries where American in-
terests hold—in baseball.

DAY BY DAY.

KINGS ARE LIKE STARS—THEY
RISE AND SET—THEY HAVE
THE WORSHIP OF THE WORLD,
BUT NO REPOSE.—Shelley.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 82;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 74;
fog.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Ori-
ental to-day.
Parcel Mail.—For United King-
dom closes per a.s. Oriental
to-day at 5 p.m.
European Mail.—(Via San Fran-
cisco) Closes per a.s. Man-
churia to-day at 11 a.m.
English Mail.—Closes per a.s.
Oriental to-morrow at 11
a.m.
European Mail.—(Via Canada).
Closes per Panama Mail to-
morrow at 1 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* pub-
lished 32 columns of solid
reading matter. To-day there
will be 30 published.

Emperor's Birthday.
The Emperor of Austria is 84
years old to-day.

To Consignees.
Consignees of cargo by the
Empress of Japan are reminded
that goods remaining undelivered
after to-morrow will be subject to
rent.

Trousers Stolen.
Mr. Wood sent a Chinese to
prison for six weeks, with four-
hours' stocks, for stealing a pair of
trousers from a wardrobe by
means of a long bamboo pole.

Free from Plague.
By the courtesy of the Hon.
Colonial Secretary we are in-
formed that Bangkok has declared
Hongkong to be free from plague,
and inspection at Kohpra has
been dispensed with.

Interpret Swimming Scratched.
We understand that on account
of most of the athletes of both
ports being engaged just now in
Volunteering, the swimming
match between Hongkong and
Shanghai will not take place.

The "Bluebird."
Rehearsals in connection with
the "Bluebird" to be produced
in aid of charities, towards the
end of October, have been resum-
ed. As it is impossible to notify
the many children taking part
individually, the parents are
hereby particularly requested to
allow them to continue attending
every Monday afternoon, as
before, until further notice.

The Special Police.
We are requested to state that
all members of the Peak Special
Police are required to report
themselves at the Central Police
Station at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday
for musketry instruction. They
are also required to be at the
Upper Tram Station at 3.40 p.m.
on Saturday for musketry prac-
tice. Rifles and carbines are to
be brought on each occasion.

The Y.M.C.A.
Unforeseen and unavoidable
events led to the sudden break-
up of the residential Mess, says
Progress, the European Y.M.C.A.
journal. The membership has
been carefully considering the
position thus brought about, in
its various aspects. At the general
meeting on the 27th ult. there
was evinced a strong desire to
carry on the highly appreciated
work of the Association, in the
present premises. A feeling pre-
vailed that if the membership, in
general, and each member, in
particular, made the most and
best of the Association's oppor-
tunities, success would be assured.
In the absence of a Secretary, Mr.
T. Fuller has kindly undertaken
to act as Financial Secretary and
Mr. A. S. Kempthorne as General
Secretary.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted was
received by the American Con-
sulate General, Hongkong, from
the Manila Observatory at 3.40
p.m. yesterday:—
Cyclone or Typhoon—W. of
the northern Ladrones or Marianas
Islands, moving W.N.W.
The telegram quoted below
was received at 12.15 p.m. to-
day:—
Cyclone or Typhoon—Pacific
Ocean, about halfway between
the Marianas Islands and the
Lochons moving W.N.W.

BRIBERY CHARGE.

"Was it Squeeze or Not?"

Interesting Criminal Sessions.

At the Criminal Sessions, this
morning, before Mr. Justice
Hazelard, Chan Pak-wo was
charged on an indictment with
unlawfully offering a bribe of
\$40 to Ip Fai, a public servant,
with a view to influencing the
latter's conduct as a public
servant.

The jury empanelled was:—
Messrs. J. E. W. Beard (foreman),
A. N. Joseland, D. Rumjahn,
D. Carvalho, H. W. B. Kennett,
A. L. Alves, J. M. Alves and
H. E. Hollands.

The prisoner was undefended.
The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M.
Hodgson) said that, shortly,
the case was that this man offered a
bribe to a district watchman, a
public servant. It was an offence
in this Colony to offer a bribe to
a public servant with a view to
in any way influencing his con-
duct of his duty. Apparently
this arose out of a little affair
between a district watchman and
the prisoner. On July 14, the
district watchman (No. 19)
arrested the accused on a certain
charge which he (the Crown
Solicitor) need not tell them
about, and which was investigat-
ed, and the man was never
brought before the Court. The
next day the prisoner met the
district watchman in the street,
in the evening, and apparently
suggested that he, prisoner,
should give the district watch-
man a sum of money not to
mole him any further and not
to arrest him. The district
watchman arranged with the
prisoner to meet him the next
day, and they met. The
prisoner apparently pawned
certain things belonging to
himself to enable him to raise
the money. There was some
discussion as to the amount of
money, and the prisoner said the
watchman wanted \$80, but the
watchman would say he did not
want anything, and prisoner
offered him \$40. Prisoner was
arrested. The evidence was that
of the watchman, also a man who
saw the affair take place, and it
was for the jury to say whether
this was a genuine case or not.
The facts pointed to the
case being genuine. On the other
hand, they might think it was
merely a case of squeeze. It
was entirely for the jury to say
whether it was or not.

The district watchman said he
arrested the prisoner in the first
instance on suspicion of kidnapp-
ing.

The Crown Solicitor:—If you
wanted to accept a bribe you
would not have taken Inspector
O'Sullivan with you?

Witness did not answer.

His Lordship:—It is no use
putting hypothetical questions to
Chinese; they don't understand
you.

Chinese constable 88 said he
went along with the last
witness, on the instruction of
Inspector O'Sullivan. Witness
knew what he was going with the
last witness for, because the In-
spector had told him. Witness
walked up behind the last witness,
and saw him with the prisoner
at a table in a tea-house taking
tea. He could see all that hap-
pened, and he saw prisoner open
a bundle and take out eight rolls
of ten cent pieces and give them
to last witness. Witness went up
and asked prisoner what he was
giving the previous witness the
money for. Prisoner said, "I am
not giving it." The previous wit-
ness took the money. Witness
said prisoner would have to go to
the station and took him there.
Witness did not undo the rolls.
The district watchman handed
them over to the inspector.

Inspector O'Sullivan also gave
evidence.

Prisoner said that the district
watchman said, "If you give me
\$80 I will release you in a little
while, but if you do not I will
have you and your wife arrested
and after coming out of gaol have
you banished from the Colony.
Even if you keep the money and
get a solicitor and you get off,
I won't let you off, and after you
have been banished from the Colony
I will have you arrested and
banished from the Colony."

Summing up, his Lordship said
the point was as to whether the
prisoner asked the watchman to
meet him and said he would give
him \$40 not to arrest him.

The jury, after a few seconds'
deliberation, returned a verdict
of guilty.

The Crown Solicitor:—Yes.
His Lordship:—Adjourned
until next Sessions.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Returned from Banishment.

Before Mr. Justice Hazelard,
sitting in Criminal Jurisdiction
in the Supreme Court, this morn-
ing, Fung Ling was
indicted on a charge of
disobeying an order of banish-
ment. He pleaded guilty and
was sentenced to twelve months'
hard labour.

To a similar charge San San-
pak pleaded not guilty.

The Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M.
Hodgson) said he had been in-
formed that all the witnesses in
this case had gone back to Can-
ton. He thought it would be bet-
ter to put the case over.

His Lordship:—Adjourn it
until the next Sessions?
The Crown Solicitor:—Yes.
His Lordship:—Adjourned
until next Sessions.

SERIOUS FIRE.

Chinese Eating-Houses Badly Damaged.

Last evening a serious fire
broke out in houses at the junction
of Queen's Road West and
Eastern Street, as the result of
which the three upper storeys of
two of the houses were destroyed
and the premises of a third badly
damaged. These premises, which
are used as eating houses, appear
to be singularly unfortunate, this
being, we are informed, the fourth
time that they have been visited
by fire during the last ten years.

The alarm was given at 10.47
p.m. and the Fire Brigade, under
Deputy Captain Superintendent
King, Chief Inspector Gornley
and Chief Engineer Lane, were
on the spot with commendable
promptitude, to find that the
buildings from the first floor
upward were one mass of flame,
which poured out of the windows
and doors, and indicated that a
good hold was already obtained
upon the building. The brigade
worked well, and in a little over
three hours, had matters well in
hand, being able to leave shortly
after four o'clock this morning,
when the fire had been put out.

The origin of the outbreak and
the extent of the damage are not
at present known.

Chinese Labour.

Sir James Percy Fitzpatrick,
member of the Legislative As-
sembly of South Africa, gave an
address on "The Present Position
in South Africa" at the London
Chamber of Commerce on 21st ult.
Speaking of the outcry with
regard to Chinese labour, Sir
Percy observed:—"You were
fortunate enough to see the Chi-
nese in chains; we only saw them
in motor-cars."

have wasted your money on a
solicitor, I shall have you banish-
ed to Canton, where you will be
shot." Prisoner continued that
he was taken to the station, his
finger-prints were taken, and he
was let go. Later he met the
watchman and the latter demand-
ed \$80. He told the watchman that
if he pawned all he had he could
not raise \$80, and the most
would be between forty and fifty
dollars. Witness was told to
bring forty dollars to the tea-
house the next day and the rest
later. His wife, fearing he would
be "arrested, beaten and banish-
ed," pawned her rings, and
bangles and raised all she could.
He took the money to the tea-
house. Ip Fai and the other
constable came together. Ip Fai
snatched the money from the
table while prisoner was looking
for the money. Ip Fai then
beckoned the other constable over
and said, "You are a witness
that he has given me this money."
Prisoner replied that he had not
given the money.

Summing up, his Lordship said
the point was as to whether the
prisoner asked the watchman to
meet him and said he would give
him \$40 not to arrest him.

The jury, after a few seconds'
deliberation, returned a verdict
of guilty.

The Crown Solicitor:—Yes.
His Lordship:—Adjourned
until next Sessions.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following are the orders of
the day for the meeting of the
Legislative Council on Thurs-
day:—

Second reading of the Bill
entitled an Ordinance to amend
the Deportation Ordinances, 1912
and 1913.

Second reading of the Bill
entitled an Ordinance to amend
the Widows' and Orphans' Pen-
sion Ordinance, 1908.

Second reading of the Bill
entitled an Ordinance to amend the
law relating to the observance of
prosecutions against Piracy.

Second reading of the Bill
entitled an Ordinance to exempt
securities on imported goods
from the operation of the Bills of
Sale Ordinance, 1886.

GERMANY'S LATEST ACQUISITION.

"Private" Harbours in Holland.

It is stated from The Hague
that the German Minister there
has obtained from the Dutch
Government a concession for the
establishment of a private harbour
and works by Heren Thyssen on
the northern bank of the New
Waterway, near Rotterdam. Ac-
cording to one correspondent,
there has been something in the
nature of a "deal." Germany, he
says, has made Holland some
attractive proposals with regard
to the building of warships for
the defence of the Dutch East
Indies, and Holland has given
her consent to the harbour
scheme as quid pro quo, but there
is no confirmation of this. Mr.
A. R. Zimmermann, the Burgo-
master of Rotterdam, has made
to the *Times* correspondent at
The Hague the following state-
ment in regard to the matter:—

The Government has taken a
decision which in my opinion will
prove to be the most important,
and in its consequences more far-
reaching than any action taken
by the central authority for some
time. They have granted to the
Valkan Company—in other
words to Mr. Thyssen, for the
two names are practically synony-
mous—a licence to establish a
private harbour on the New
Waterway at Vlaardingen. The
harbour will be available for
ocean-going vessels, and will be
equipped for dealing with coal
and ore. The ground will also
be large enough to allow for
repairing shops and a repairing
wharf. From this and from the
fact that the New Waterway is
one of the most important outlets
to the sea on the whole Continent
of Europe, it will be seen that
this development is of great im-
portance. All the more so, in
that this action on the part of
the Government constitutes a
departure from the principles which
governed the administration of
all harbours, docks, and water-
ways in Holland—namely, that
they should be under public
control. Administered on those
lines, the Dutch harbours have
become great, and Rotterdam
itself has become the second port
on the Continent of Europe. For
a small country those principles
have obvious advantages, for
under any other system important
docks and harbours could be sold
to anyone irrespective of nation-
ality.

Rather more than two years
ago Mr. Thyssen made strong
efforts to obtain an independent
position on the Waterway. It was
soon made evident that the entire
public opinion of Rotterdam was
strongly opposed to the scheme.
The City Council unanimously
requested the Burgomaster and
Wethouders (Aldermen) to use
every means at their disposal to
oppose the establishment of
private docks, and this the City
authorities have done. Never-
theless the Government has now
granted a licence to a German
firm which is a rival, if not
in some respects superior, to
Krupp—London and *China*
Express.

"Peking 18th.

The Royal Scots and Hamp-
shire and Wiltshire Regiments
have been permitted the best
honorary distinction of "Peking
1860" on their regimental
colours.

THE WAR.

The Attitude of Japan Towards Russia.

London, July 31. According to a belief prevailing in diplomatic circles here, it is understood that Japan assured Russia that the position and interests already held by Russia in the Far East would be fully respected by Japan as long as Russia is engaged in a European war. This understanding between Japan and Russia has given a good impression to the Powers of the Triple Entente, as it is regarded as having resulted from the principles of the Russo-Japanese Entente, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. Russia's determination toward Germany has no doubt been strengthened since she got Japan's assurance. —Yamato.

The Russian Army.

St. Petersburg, July 31. The Russian force is divided into five armies, commanded by Archduke Nicholas, and other generals, and it is rumoured that the Czar himself will become the Commander-in-Chief of the whole force, and the Minister of War the Chief of Staff at the general headquarters. —Asahi.

Germans in Quandary.

A German officer, two merchants, and a German lady arrived at Irkutsk on their way home. They heard of the outbreak of war between Russia and Germany, and gave up their further journey ahead. They were returning east, and when the train reached Shitoucheng they were examined. The German officer was escorted to Harbin, whilst the others managed to escape to Changchun, and took train to Dairen bound for Tsingtau. The lady proved to be the officer's wife, and appeared quite heart-broken.

The German Point of View.

Berlin, Aug. 7, 9.15 a.m.

The Reichstag has passed unanimously in the most enthusiastic way, after stirring speeches by the Emperor and the Chancellor, the credit of five thousand million Marks asked by the Government. The national enthusiasm of the German people has been much increased by the Reichstag's attitude. Numberless volunteers have asked leave to do service in the army. In the city of Berlin alone more than 80,000 volunteers have been registered.

England's declaration of war has caused nothing but indignation in Germany since the advance of the German army into Belgium, which had been given notice of by the Chancellor and which was admitted to be a violation of the neutrality, is considered to be nothing but a pretext by England to commence the war, which was planned long ago.

The German army reports from the Eastern frontier repeated successes against the Russian cavalry.

Japanese and Chinese.

A telegram from Mukden to the Manchuria Daily News states that the Chinese authorities have prohibited any Japanese from inspecting Lienshan Bay, and are denying the Japanese, even provided with *tuchao*, a longer stay than a day at Chinchow.

Defence of Tsingtau.

The Nanking express which arrived in Shanghai at 12.30 on August 10 brought some twenty-five passengers from Tsingtau, all of them ladies and children. A representative of the N.C. Daily News learned that a number of ladies, including several English, are remaining in Tsingtau, but it is highly probable that the majority if not all of them will return to Shanghai immediately.

Preparations for the defence of the port are proceeding with the utmost urgency. Business is, of course, at a standstill, and all are assisting in the work of strengthening the defences and otherwise preparing for a possible attack. The theatre of the Prinz Heinrich hotel, with the stage and an ante-room, have been converted into a temporary hospital, some eighty beds having been arranged down the floor of the theatre. The billiard room has been converted into a surgery. Supplies are being strictly economized. Motor car rides to the outskirts of the Settlement have not been encouraged, the reason given being a necessity

SPECIAL CABLE.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

SHIPPING DISASTER.

THE S.S. GLENFARG FOUNDERS.

Shanghai, Received Aug. 17.

The Glen Line steamer Glenfarg ran on a rock off Shiross, to the north-west of the Goto Islands, and foundered.

The crew were saved, being taken off by the Yawata Maru.

The vessel is reported to be a total loss. She was loaded with sleepers and was bound for Shanghai.

[The Glenfarg was a steel screw steamer of 3,647 tons gross, and was built in 1894 by the London and Glasgow Co., Ltd., of Glasgow, for the Glen Line (Messrs. McGregor, Gow and Co., Ltd.). Her dimensions were:—Length 360 feet; breadth 44 feet; depth, 27 feet 9 inches.]

POSSESSION OF ARMS.

Bribe Offered to a Constable.

This morning, at the Police Court, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of 550 rounds of Winchester rifle ammunition, two boxes of percussion caps, and a dagger.

The goods were found concealed in the false bottom of a box by a Chinese constable, on the Wing Lok Street Wharf.

The defendant was also charged with offering a bribe of \$10 to the officer.

On the first charge he was fined \$150, and on the second \$50.

for conserving the supply of petrol.

There has been something like a stampede amongst the Chinese, but the authorities apparently are doing their best to persuade them to remain. The Chinese were told, we are informed, that there is "no fear." Still, numbers are leaving by train, but these numbers are limited by official orders.

The Fleet Outside.

All last week most strict precautions were taken in reference to the defence of the harbour. All the lights on the front have been extinguished, and on Thursday night the orders went round that there were to be no lights in private houses and hotels, the whole place thus being in absolute darkness. It was on Thursday evening that the entire fleet left harbour. Next morning, firing was heard, but those who inquired for a reason were told that the gunners were practising. The war of war had not returned on Friday evening.

The passengers and crew of the Russian Volunteer Fleet str. which was captured by the Uden, upon landing at Tsingtau were quickly put on a train and taken to Tientsin.

Concentration of German Fleet.

St. Petersburg, July 31. Germany has concentrated her fleets near the Straits of Denmark, and called to Government service all the commercial vessels in the Baltic Sea. In St. Petersburg, multitudes are parading the streets in great enthusiasm, and thousands of citizens in front of the Japanese Embassy offered cheers for Japan, which is regarded now to be in favour of Russia.

—Nicht Nicht

Ammunition Discovered. The German str. Deike Rickmers, which left Hongkong about noon on the 2nd instant, arrived in Shanghai safely on the 10th, says the N.C. Daily News. Although war was declared between Germany and Great Britain only two days after the Deike Rickmers left Hongkong, by keeping well in to the China coast she managed to evade observation by British and French men-of-war. There is a rumour current that she carried a quantity of ammunition, but if this were true, it is hardly possible that it can reach any destination other than Shanghai.

For The Fatherland.

The Socialist paper *Muenchen Post* declares that at this moment of danger the Socialists will never leave the Vaterland in the lurch, nor will they be surpassed by anybody in the faithful performance of their duty to the country.

LOCAL WAR NEWS.

Two Germans Captured on the Chiyuen.

When the China Merchants' s.s. Chiyuen came into port yesterday afternoon she brought with her two "Frenchmen" from Shanghai—Mr. Goldschmidt and friend. On the voyage down, the suspicions had been aroused as to the bona fides of the two gentlemen, and these suspicions proved well grounded. When the ship came into the Harbour the police launch drew alongside and promptly took the strangers—Germans from the North—into their keeping.

SIBERIAN MAIL DELAYED.

Coast Boats in Dirty Weather.

The boats bringing the Siberian Mail down from Shanghai experienced some very dirty weather on their southward voyage. The Chiyuen, with seven bags of mails, and the Hsin Chang, Hainan and Luohow were the sufferers in question. A typhoon was encountered in the neighbourhood of Poochow, but fortunately Matsui Island was sufficiently close at hand to afford shelter from the worst of the gale, though even there some very hard squalls made themselves felt.

The Chiyuen was delayed for two days and the Luohow for thirty hours.

PRISONER'S DEATH.

This afternoon, at the Gaol, Mr. J. R. Wood held an enquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Chan Chu, alias Chan In, aged twenty-two years, who died this morning in the gaol hospital.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. E. Mauricio, T. B. G. Tennent and G. F. Alves.

Evidence was given by Chief Warden Pierpoint to the effect that the deceased was admitted to gaol to undergo a sentence of twelve months' imprisonment for returning from banishment.

Dr. Moore stated that the deceased died from septicaemia, from an abscess on the lip, and a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

Lunatics at Large.

In his charge to the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey the Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K. C.), referring to a case of murder, said the prison doctor had certified that the man charged was a dangerous lunatic. On two occasions this man had been certified to be insane, and it was an extraordinary thing that such persons should be permitted to be at large. Every season, at which he sat convinced him of the extreme danger of prematurely releasing persons from asylums as "cured." Dealing with another case of murder, the Recorder said it was extremely difficult to understand the diverse opinions given at times by medical men in regard to a person's sanity or insanity.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

We beg to inform our customers that we are in a position to supply ALL our customers with Butcher's Meats, Fresh Milk and Dairy Produce as hitherto.

ARMAMENT AND TAX REDUCTION.

Impasse in the Japanese Defence Council.

In a recent article the *Chugai Shogyo Shimpo* urged Count Okuma and other members of the Defence Council, representing the Cabinet, to check the ambitions of the Navy and Army representatives, and dispel the financial and economic danger of disproportionate armaments. If they did not make a stand, the *Chugai* feared that the Defence Council might be turned into a machine for carrying out a further increase of armaments, and it might even come about that an increase in both Army and Navy would be carried out next year. In the event of the Council being forced by the strong demand of the representatives of the Army and Navy to agree to a further increase of armaments, it would not only bring pressure to bear on the financial and economic of the country, but also deprive the country of resources for that reduction of taxation which the people were now hotly demanding, and in this case the time might never come to satisfy the popular demand. The Government was studiously trying to evade giving a definite answer in regard to the question of reduction of taxation. This strengthened the fear that the tax-reduction programme might be sacrificed, and so the public was called upon to renew and increase its cry for the abolition and reduction of taxes, and to check the ambition of the Army and Navy.

Now the Tokyo journal points out that an Army increase scheme has been formally submitted to the Defence Council, and a naval extension scheme is to be introduced to the Council shortly. If these schemes are carried out, the expenditure they will involve must be enormous. There is no objection to this if the surplus in the Treasury and the amount of expenditure to be saved by further administrative reforms are sufficient to cover it, but if the greater portion of the resources for reduction of taxation are swallowed up in armament increase, the relief to the taxpayer will be reduced to an inconsiderable minimum. In that case, the lightening of their burdens, which has been demanded by the people for years, will be sacrificed to the ambition of the Army and Navy, and the popular indignation will rise to boiling point. When the Government comes out with these schemes, the people will not fail to rise and overthrow the Cabinet. This will be merely the consequence of the Cabinet's own acts, but the repetition of the political crises and disturbances witnessed in recent years should be prevented and the Defence Council and Cabinet are invited to be very careful to avoid such an undesirable result.

The Armament Increase Scheme.

The *Jiji* learns that the scheme submitted to the Defence Council the other day by the Army is for an increase by two Divisions to be carried out in four years, on conditions of further reforms of the Army for economising expenditure. The scheme submitted by the Navy is for the replacement

ment of the Fleet, by which it is proposed to create a first squadron of eight battleships to be constructed in eight years. The views of the Cabinet on these schemes are that the increase of armaments should be restricted to the limits allowed by the financial conditions, carrying out a reduction of taxation at the same time, and that the increase of the Army should be restricted to one Division to keep a balance with the naval extension. Baron Kato, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Mr. Wakatsuki, Minister of Finance, strongly recommended this restriction, and the representatives of the Army equally insist on their demand. The meeting of the Council was indefinitely postponed. The War Office admits that the views of the Cabinet are reasonable, but the General Army Staff shows no signs of yielding. If the Army representatives insist on their demands, adds the journal, a serious development may be seen. But the Army authorities know very well that, if they do, the national defence question will be thrown into the vortex of political dispute and the Army will be isolated, without public sympathy. They may, therefore, make up their minds to yield with what grace they may to the Cabinet's views.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
From CALCUTTA, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"NAMSANG" having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m. the 18th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1914.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE.
THE Steamship

"DEN OF AIRLIE" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

Goods not cleared by the 24th August will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on 24th August at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, August 17th, 1914.

A GENUINE

SALE

OF SURPLUS SEASON'S STOCK

NOW

PROCEEDING

AT

MACKINTOSH

& Co., Ltd.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

16 DES VŒUX ROAD 16.

WM. POWELL, LTD.

TELEPHONE 346

NEW STOCKS

OF

SOROSIS SHOES

FOR

LADIES.

[SOLE AGENTS]

WILLIAM POWELL, Ltd.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS.

LARGE SELECTION OF

WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

Prices Right

ALL WATCHES SOLD BY US ARE FULLY GUARANTEED.

J. ULLMANN & CO.

CORNER OF FLOWER STREET.

ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

THE GREAT "ALLISON" ENGLISH PIANO

HIGH CLASS INSTRUMENT

AT THE

PRICE OF A CHEAP ONE.

6, DES VŒUX ROAD. TEL. 1322

THE ONE AND ONLY GENUINE TANSAN CLIFFORD WILKINSON'S

THERE ARE

"TWO DRINKS IN ONE"

IN ALL

THE TANSAN SWEET WATERS

ALL THE FRESHNESS AND GOOD QUALITIES OF THE FINEST FRUITS, TOGETHER WITH SPARKLING, HEALTH-GIVING TANSAN, MAKE THESE THE SAFEST AND MOST WHOLESOME NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

WILKINSON'S TANSAN GINGER ALE.
WILKINSON'S TANSAN LEMONADE.
WILKINSON'S TANSAN TONIC.
WILKINSON'S TANSAN SASSAPARILLA.

NO IMPURITIES CAN GET TO ANY OF THESE.

THE CLIFFORD-WILKINSON TANSAN MINERAL WATER CO., LTD., KOBE.

SOLE AGENTS

GANDE PRICE & CO., LTD.

Tel. No. 135. 6, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC
ROYAL MAIL.
STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong

Empress of India	15th Sept.
Empress of Asia	30th Sept.
Empress of Japan	14th Oct.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPRESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPRESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA," "EMPRESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.
Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc. Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Tanda," 6,800 tons, Capt. will be despatched for YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI on 29th Aug.

S.S. "Takada," 6,800 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI, on 4th Sept.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "C. Apar," 4,600 tons, Capt. O'Sullivan, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 21st Aug.
S.S. "Dunera," 5,339 tons, Capt. Dickinson, will be despatched as above on 31st August.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, Aug. 14, 1914.

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Summer Excursion Tickets to Japan by all Lines.

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN
ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
(SAILING SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Sail Hongkong for Australia
TAIYUAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield & Swire.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.	Katori Maru Capt. Mural T. 20,000 Kamo Maru Capt. T. 16,000	{WEDNES., 26th Aug., at 10 a.m. {WEDNES., 9th Sept., at 10 a.m.

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Keelung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama	Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa T. 12,500 Yokohama Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{TUESDAY, 25th Aug. {TUES., 8th Sept., at 4 p.m.
--	--	---

*Not calling at Shanghai.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Kumano Maru Capt. Soyeda T. 9,800 Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500	{WEDNES., 26th Aug., at noon. {WED., 23rd Sept., at noon.
--	--	--

CALCUTTA via S'pore, Penang & Rangoon	Ceylon Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{SATURDAY, 12nd Aug.
---------------------------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Kamakura Maru Capt. T. 12,500	{MONDAY, 31st Aug.
----------------------------------	-------------------------------------	-----------------------

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama	Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 9,800	{TUESDAY, 25th Aug., at 5 p.m.
---------------------------	--	-----------------------------------

SHANGHAI, Moji & Kobe	Kirin Maru Capt. T. 5,000	{WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.
-----------------------	---------------------------------	--------------------------

KOBE & Yokohama	Mishima Maru Capt. T. 16,000	{WEDNES., 27th Aug., at 11 a.m.
-----------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

†Cargo only.

‡Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
1st class.	\$81	\$75	\$65	\$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	19th Aug. at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	19th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Luchow	20th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenhai	22nd Aug. at night
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	25th Aug. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teau." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenai," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Kanchow" "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares:—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.
Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passages apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 18th Aug., 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

Captain D. A. Lukhmanoff,

Agent for

Hongkong, South China, Indo-China, and Philippine Islands.

Office:—Hotel Mansions, Third Floor, No. 12a and 14.

Telephone No. 1224.

P. O. Box 472.

Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF,

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1914.

SHIPPING

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

From	To	Will leave on or about
Tilbodas	JAVA	1st half Aug.
Tilmanoeck	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tiljalap	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tiljini	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tilpanas	JAVA	2nd half Aug.
Tilaram	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tilmah	JAVA	1st half Oct.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo to all Ports in Netherlands-India on through Bills.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 1574

York Building.

[15]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA,
JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	H'kong Tues., 22nd Sept.
Chiyu Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £95.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Selyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat. 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to

S. MORIMOTO, Agent.

Telephone No. 291

KING'S BUILDINGS.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
Aldenhams		28th Aug., 10 a.m.
Empire	4th Aug.	18th Sept., "
St Albans	22nd Aug.	9th Oct., "
Eastern	12th Sept.	

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

FOR SWATOW.

Hailong	A. E. Hodgins	WED., 19th Aug. at 10 a.m.
Hailun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 19th Aug. at 11 a.m.
Hailong	W. C. Passmore	FRI., 21st Aug. at 11 a.m.
Hailun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 23rd Aug. at 10 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Lauder & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

Repair Work in the Dockyards.

The policy of, as far as possible, completing the periodical repairs of ships, as apart from large refits, during the winter months, which the Admiralty appear to have adopted, is a commendable policy, since it not only prevents the serious reduction of dockyard staffs, but it also ensures that an abnormal number of ships shall not be away from the summer exercises and manœuvres. A short refit now has to be carried out in 28 days, as a maximum, and the dockyard authorities have organised their staffs and made their arrangements to meet this new demand on the part of the fleet with praiseworthy completeness, and much repair work is got through during the limited daylight of the winter months with the aid of well-lighted workshops from a very efficient electric lighting system. There is another reform of a few years ago, which the Admiralty are now feeling the benefit of. The captains and executive officers of the fleet used to look upon ships' mechanics as men whose sole duty it was to keep the ship looking pretty with "fancy work," and not as men sent to the ship to carry out all possible repairs as defects occurred, as that was considered by them to be the job of the dockyards. Now, however, artificers and mechanics not only have to carry out as many repairs as possible while the ships are at sea, and thus keep down the defect lists presented to the dockyard authorities when refit time comes round; but these artificers have to take over and put right a large number of the smaller defects while refitting in the dockyards, and so keep down the length of time for getting the ship ready for sea again.—Globe.

Serious Hamburg Fire.

A big fire occurred on June 20 at the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. Blohm and Voos, Hamburg, who are building the Bismarck, the largest ship in the world. The fire destroyed a large amount of scaffolding intended for the construction of a floating dock for vessels of the Emperor and Vaterland class. Fourteen men were injured.

New use for Trawlers.

Since Lord Charles Boreas first conceived the idea of utilizing fishing trawlers in connection with mine-sweeping, the trawler branch of the service has increased very largely. About a dozen vessels have been purchased by the Admiralty, and are attached to the torpedo schoolships Acton and Vernon, at Sheerness and Portsmouth respectively, and arrangements have been made with various owners whereby a large number of boats would be loaned to the Admiralty in the event of war. In 1911 the Admiralty organized a "Trawler Section" of the Royal Naval Reserve, the numbers of which have exactly doubled since its formation, skippers increasing from 71 to 142, and men from 668 to 1,136. Until recently the Trawler Section was under the direction of the Inspecting Captain of Mine-sweeping Vessels (Captain T. P. Bonham), but the Admiral commanding Coast Guard and Reserves will in future be responsible for the entry and mobilisation of officers and men. Trawlers have been purchased for other purposes than mine-sweeping. Two or three regularly accompany the Fleet in order to tow targets, thus obviating the necessity for detaching a warship for the purpose. Recently, too, the Admiralty have purchased three vessels—the Janus, Daniel Stroud and Osborne Stroud—which are employed as tenders to the Iron Duke, flagship of the Home Fleet commander-in-chief. Four months ago eight river class destroyers were attached to the Iron Duke, and subsequently two of them were attached to each of the four flagships in the First and Second Battle Squadrons. This arrangement lasted but a very short time, however, and the destroyers have now reverted to the Ninth Patrol Flotilla.

For a good solid meal, a la Carte, or Table d'Hôte with Wine & Liquors of the Best, ATREXANDRA CAFE

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1914.

WORLD OF SPORT.

OUR HOME SPORTS LETTER.

LAWN TENNIS GOSSIP—BOXING: THE CARPENTIER SMITH FIGHT.

(From Our Special Correspondents.)

London, July 17.

England's Lawn Tennis Representatives, J. C. Parko, A. R. G. Kingdon, A. H. Lowe, and T. M. Mavrogordato, have sailed for America to take part in the decisive stages of the Davis Cup competition. No-one expects they will win, and were they by some queer chance to do so, the surprise would be even greater than when Parke and his colleagues brought back the trophy from Australia a year ago. We are passing through a very lean period in English first-class lawn tennis, and our poverty at the present time is the greater owing to the continued failure of Parke to regain the form which enabled him last year to beat Norman Brookes, A. F. Wilding and Maurice McLoughlin. There was nothing encouraging about the British successes over Belgium and France in the preliminary ties. The Belgians played lawn tennis that was hardly first-class, and France was greatly handicapped through A. H. Goltort being unable to gain leave of absence from his military duties at Toulon. In the circumstances M. Germot, essentially a doubles player, had to take part in the singles, and he was defeated by both Mavrogordato and Parke. The only success France achieved was in the doubles, in which Deagis and Germot defeated H. Koper Barrett and Mavrogordato (an experimental English combination which was not successful) by 3 sets to 1. The time seems to have come when Barrett ought to retire from international contests. A busy solicitor, he is unable to give the necessary time to training, and he has reached an age when a man must begin to slow down. He retains all the quickness of mind and court craft that made him in his day perhaps the finest doubles player in the world, but just that bit of extra speed which has gone out of his play has robbed him of his distinction, and brought about a decline that is obvious. Barrett was not chosen to go to America, being unable to spare the time for the trip, and his substitute is A. H. Lowe. The best match in the tie with France at Wimbledon was that between Parke and Deagis, and it revealed the good influence which lawn tennis is having on the morale and temperament of the young French players. It was noteworthy for a superb beginning on the part of Parke, who, in the first set, showed for the first time this season his true form. The Irishman's hitting was dazzling; Deagis could not live against it. If that had happened two or three years ago, it is likely that Deagis would have crumpled up, and the Irishman would have gained a runaway victory. The "new" Deagis, however, showed fine coolness of mind and clever strategy. He realised that he must stop Parke's fiery drive, and when the second set began he completely altered his tactics, getting a slight lift on his ground shots, and in this way making the play a deal softer. From these lofty returns by the Frenchman, the ball bounced considerably higher, and though Parke continued the attempt to force the play, his repeated failure to drive a high, bouncing ball caused him to abandon his free hitting. When that happened, Deagis more than held his own, winning both the second and third sets, chiefly by virtue of his steadiness. Parke was successful in the end, however, for the

Frenchman was very tired in the fifth set and did not do himself justice.

Carpentier's Good Luck.

The fight between Carpentier and Gunboat Smith, for the usual extraweight purse and the White Heavyweight Championship of the World, was a great disappointment. No boxing match ever contested in London drew quite such a crowd, and few fights in the history of pugilism have aroused such tremendous and almost world-wide interest. Georges Carpentier has become the idol of France, and of the Latin nations. I suppose if it were possible for Carpentier to stand for the Presidency of the French Republic, he would have a walk-over. Thousands of his compatriots, including the most distinguished sportsmen in France and a great number of those very celebrated actresses who seem to rule Paris, came over to London to follow every detail of the battle at Olympia with thrilling enthusiasm and the most intense patriotism. But France was not the only European country whose representative sportsmen were seated around the brightly lighted ring, when the two gladiators climbed through the ropes last night. On the other hand the clipped, crisp, and emphatic American tongue resounded on all sides. The "Gunboat" is the hope of America—of white America that is—and it is seriously asserted that any number of American children have been praying for his victory, mainly in the hope that, having demolished the French Champion, he would then proceed to wipe out Jack Johnson. All good American sportsmen regard the terrible debacle at San Remo when the nigger chorled triumphantly over Jeffries, very much as patriotic Frenchmen regard Sedan. It must have been something more than a coincidence that brought two American warships to the Thames so very opportunely for the purpose of enabling their smart officers and agile, clean-limbed Jack Tars to crowd into Olympia and shout for Gunboat Smith. As for our own patrons of the Ring, every well-known sportsman in London, practically, without exception, was there. There were peers, judges, politicians, champion golfers, actors and actresses, city magnates, and the more audacious feminine leaders of the Smart Set and the Suffragette movement. The preliminary bouts were quite good, but so engrossed was everyone in the great event that was to settle the World's White Championship, that little attention was paid to what went on in the ring before the big men entered it. The vast assembly, however, was suddenly entertained to a sensational little impromptu. Bandman Blake was having a punishing bout with Tom Leary of Greenwich, when the referee drew near to separate them in a desperate clinch. To the onlookers it seemed that the resentful Leary swung a remarkably clean half-arm right hook beautifully under the referee's jaw with the result that the functionary looked like taking "the full count." However he got up; it was explained that the whole thing was an "accident," and good humor was restored. The contrast between the French and American Champions, when they entered the ring, was very great. Carpentier, with that admirable instinct that distinguishes him, wore absolutely no

colour that could offend British susceptibilities by reminding them that the champion of Europe was not of the bull-dog breed. But the Gunboat wore Emerald Green, just as a reminder that he, like every other athlete in the American continent apparently, comes of Irish stock. There was plenty of the bull-dog breed in the American Champion's stiff lines and formidable square jaw. He looked much bigger by contrast with the young Frenchman than actually is the case. Carpentier is so beautifully moulded, and his figure possesses such perfect symmetry that his compactness deceives the eye as to the real bulk and stretch of muscles and limb. Both men were nervous. The "Gunboat" could not keep his hands and feet still, and Georges looked a trifle pale and tense. It was the American who crossed over to shake hands with the Frenchman. Once the fight started, the "Gunboat" attacked his man vigorously. In the early part of the first round the Frenchman's seconds must have felt a little anxious. The heavier and tougher American seemed to be hustling Carpentier, and, if one may use a golfing metaphor, putting him off his drive. Yet the French Champion eluded with panther step every ugly swing of the "Gunboat's" menacing right, and every effective lead of his straight left. But in the second round the idol of Paris pulled himself together, and rammed home a number of fierce blows, some to the head, that jarred the "Gunboat" severely, and others to the body that made him grunt. Thence onward Carpentier seemed to regain his usual complete confidence in himself. Fixing his opponent with those beautiful, but terribly menacing eyes of his, which ordinarily suggest more of the student than the fighter, he kept weaving his way into him, and had the best of all the exchanges except in some of the clichés, when the "Gunboat's" right and left upward forearm swings were skilful and effective. More than once, however, the referee, the famous Mr. Eugene Corri, cautioned the American to keep his blows a little higher up. In response to the first admonition of this kind, the "Gunboat" replied with a cheery smile, and a sailor-like "Right, Sir." In the fourth round, by which time Carpentier was well ahead on points, the American left himself open for an instant, and the Frenchman crashed a relentless right to his jaw like a flash. Down went the American to take a count of eight or nine seconds, but I think he was merely resting after the first moment. The French enthusiasts went nearly mad, and quite persuaded themselves that Georges had put another clean knock-out to his credit and was already the World's White Champion. What a miscalculation! This was presently appeared. The American did rather better than before in the next round, and showed no signs of being the worse for wear at all. Then came the fatal sixth round. This began in a very lively fashion, both boxers "mixing it up" furiously. The "Gunboat" then got in his most effective hit, a left-handed swing on the side of the head that shook Carpentier palpably. At the same instant the latter tried for a knock-out, swinging round, his hooked right arm with terrific force. Fortunately for himself, the "Gunboat" kept out of reach of that ugly blow, which swung something like a sledge. The impetus from his own blow, with probably some assistance from the "Gunboat's" holly left-hander just delivered, brought Carpentier to his hands and knees. Whilst he was in this position, and the vast hall was seething with excitement and a pandemonium of furious cries, the American aimed a blow at his head. Immediately

it was launched, he seemed to realise his mistake. It was too late, however, to do more than check the swing of that formidable right arm, and his glove glanced off the back of Carpentier's neck. It seemed a harmless blow enough, though a technical foul, but at once M. Deschamps, Carpentier's astute manager, rushed into the ring, claiming the contest for his man.

THE SHADOW OVER EUROPE.

GRAVE PERIL OF THE NEAR EAST SITUATION.

Significant Fall in Consols.

Austria's time limit to Serbia expires at six o'clock this evening (Vienna time) says the *Globe* of July 25. So far no official word has issued from Belgrade, although there is a report that "Serbia has acceded to the Austrian demands under compulsion of circumstances." Meanwhile, it is impossible to exaggerate the gravity of the situation. In itself, the Austrian demarche constituted a grave threat to European peace. What has rendered the situation eminently dangerous has been—First, the declaration by Germany that she will "keep the ring," and second, the counter action of Russia in intervening on behalf of the Slav nationality. The whole of the Chancelleries of Europe are deeply concerned in the issues of the next few hours.

Serbia's Request.

Belgrade, July 25. The *Tribuna*, which is connected with the Foreign Office, reports that according to good information the Serbian Government will request Austria for an extension of time in which to reply to the Austrian Note. This would give the Skupstchina, an extraordinary session of which has been called for to-morrow, time to consider the situation. The Serbian Government, according to the same source, is willing to grant the Austrian demands so far as they do not offend the prestige of Serbia.

Vienna, July 25.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires called at the Austrian Foreign Office to-day and asked for a prolongation of the time limit in the Serbian ultimatum. Count Forgach, acting on behalf of Count Borcholt, who is at Ischl, declared that no prolongation could be allowed.

A telegram from Belgrade, timed 12.30 p.m., announces that the King had just arrived there. Great military preparations are being made, and the leaders of the Opposition, after a Ministerial Conference, assured the Crown Prince that they will consent to any decision which the Government may take.

Orders to the Austro-Hungarian Legation.

Vienna, July 25.

Baron Giesl, the Austro-Hungarian Minister at Belgrade, has been instructed to leave Serbia immediately with the entire Legation staff if a completely satisfactory reply from the Serbian Government to the Austrian Note has not been received by six o'clock this evening.

According to a telegram from Belgrade in political circles there it is believed, the Serbian reply will practically imply a refusal to comply with the demand.

A dispatch from Semlin adds that after the Serbian Ministerial Council M. Pasich, the Premier, will proceed to Vranja for an audience of the King.

The hope is expressed in certain Serbian political quarters that Austria will not insist upon maintaining the time-limit, but will permit discussion on the more important points concerned. Calmness prevails in Belgrade and Semlin.

Belgrade, July 25. M. Pasich has had a consultation with the Opposition leaders. The election of members to the Skupstchina will be postponed. The members of the old Skupstchina have been summoned to attend a special session on Sunday. The Serbian Press comments are divided, some demanding the refusal, some the acceptance, of the Austrian claims.—Reuter.

An Exchange telegram from Vienna says, according to a Buda Pest message, news has been received of preparations to evacuate Belgrade. The troops have already left the garrison, which is considered untenable, retiring southward. The Serbian Drina Division has been mobilised, and the Serbian Danube Division, under General Jankovich, is also being mobilised and concentrated on Valjevo. All the Serbian forts on the Bosnian frontier are being armed.

The Czar in Council.

St. Petersburg, July 25. A Council of Ministers was held at Peterhof to-day. The Czar presided.

The general anticipation is that orders will be issued for the mobilisation of the Russian Army. The situation is regarded as most serious.

According to present indications Russia appears prepared to go to any extremes rather than tolerate the downfall of Serbia.

The popular journal *Gazeta* says Russia does not want war, but if an appeal to force cannot be avoided, Russia will not flinch from armed intervention to protect the Slavs from German fury.

The *Kurier* says the only response worthy of Russia is the immediate mobilisation of her troops on the Austrian frontier and an emphatic declaration that Serbia will not stand alone.

The *Bourse Gazette* declares that Austria is mistaken if she thinks that the present Ultimatum will have the same result as that of 1909, when Russia, enfeebled, could not support Serbia. Russia cannot for one moment tolerate any attack upon Serbia or Serbian independence.

The *Liberal Cader* dwells upon the uselessness of asking for a prolongation of the ultimatum, and says that Russia should indicate once and for all what position she intends to take up in a situation in which a European war may depend upon her decision.

"Our allies," says the journal, "have hitherto been in no wise disposed to enter into conflicts arising out of complications in the Near East, and the Press of our English friends is going further, and already giving prudent advice to give way. The only means of averting a European conflict and of localising the Serbian question is strict abstention from giving any encouragement to Serbia."

Sinister Comment of a Paris Newspaper.

The *Echo de Paris* understands that the following reports are current in Vienna:—"It is believed the Emperor Franz Josef is suffering from an affection of the respiratory organs and that he will probably not live until next spring. Count Tizza and others consider that the Emperor's death would weaken the Monarchy to such an extent that action could not be taken during the coming year, and have decided that the first opportunity should be seized for a war which the friends of Austrian expansion consider inevitable."

The *Petit Parisien* suggests that Austria may prolong for 48 hours the period allotted for the Serbian reply to the Austrian Note, so that M. Pasich may have time for consideration. It is also pointed out that the Note, in fixing the time, did not announce that hostilities would begin, and it is hoped that all the Powers will support the steps already taken.

by France and Russia in the interests of European peace.

The *Echo de Paris* remarks that, under the cloak of localising the conflict, an attempt is now made to humiliate the Triple Entente. Last week, the journal continues, a high official of the Austrian Foreign Office assured the French Ambassador in Vienna that the Austrian Note to Serbia would be a conciliatory one. At the same time Germany was adopting military measures similar to those taken in 1911.

This, says the *Echo de Paris*, is a new "coup d'Agadir." Italian diplomacy, it concludes, appears not to have been informed of the proposed steps.

The *Fait Parisien* declares that since yesterday morning France and Russia took concerted action for the preservation of peace between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

The Austrian military party, in agreement with that of Berlin, is considering the possibility of going to war against Serbia, of destroying the new balance in the Balkans, which is more favourable to the Triple Entente than to the Triple Alliance.

Several newspaper men think that the situation has not gone beyond a peaceful solution, while recognising that it is one of the most serious that has ever arisen in Europe.

The *Matin* remarks that Austria-Hungary has only one means of showing her good faith, and that is by accepting the Russian proposal to postpone all action in order to allow the Powers to consider the points in dispute. That, says the *Journal*, is a solution which Europe should endorse.

Exaggerated Demands.

The *Temps*, in a long leader, quoted by Reuter, characterises the Austrian Note as without precedent for the arrogance of its tone and the exaggerated nature of its demands. "Serbia," says the journal, "is placed in the most trying of situations. And it is not only for herself that the matter is such a serious one; if she yields and humiliates herself, the liberties of the whole Balkan Union will be crushed under the weight of Austria."

The *Temps* wonders whether in taking this step, Austria had the idea of benefiting by certain circumstances, such as the death of the Russian Minister in Belgrade, the absence of M. Poincare abroad, and the Ulster crisis. "If that is the case," it says, "the Powers of the Triple Entente must show by their firm attitude that those contingencies have in no way weakened their energies."

The *Temps* concludes with a note of optimism to the effect that, if Great Britain and Russia could accept an international committee of inquiry at the time of the Dogger Bank incident, there is no reason for not having recourse to arbitration in the present case.

The *Journal des Debats* observes: "The brutality of the Austrian step exceeds our worst fears. The Note of July 23 contains a set number of legitimate demands which could be examined if they were not couched in such language."

The *Debats* considers war between the two countries would be monstrous and concludes by saying: "Should Serbia, after stretching condescension to its extreme limits, be forced into war, she would not appeal in vain to the opinion of Europe nor to the support of the Great Powers, who wish to maintain at all costs the balance of power."

War Inevitable.

Mr. E. J. Dillon, writing from Vienna to the *Daily Telegraph* last night, says: "Private intelligence of a disquieting nature has just reached me by telephone from Buda Pest. Contrary to the optimism prevalent in Vienna, and even in financial circles here, the responsible and best-informed people of the Hungarian capital

entertain the most pessimistic view of Serbia's answer and its sequel.

"They consider war inevitable, because Serbia's refusal to agree to the demands is, they hold, absolutely certain. Hostilities, they add, will begin on Saturday night, and will lead to noteworthy 'not decisive results in a day or two afterwards. This belief is now making headway here."

In another message Dr. Dillon says: "I do hold very strongly that the present trial of issues is the first skirmish between two vast forces, which are striving for the mastery in Europe and elsewhere, the Slavonic and Teutonic."

Austrian Press Comment.

Vienna, July 25. The *Neue Freie Presse* thinks the Austro-Hungarian Government has already begun the work of securing the localisation of the war should war break out, and that Germany too, who emphatically sides with the Monarchy, is likewise endeavouring to win over the Powers to prevent any conflict from spreading.

It is added that as the Monarchy only wishes to procure itself peace and has no intention to make territorial conquests, and as there is no doubt regarding the policy of Germany and Italy, in diplomatic circles here the hope is expressed that localisation will be possible.—Reuter.

Germany's Attitude.

Paris, July 25. Following the delivery of the Austro-Hungarian Note to Serbia, the German Ambassador in Paris has made the following declaration to M. Bienvenu Martin:—

(1) The German Government fully approves the Austro-Hungarian Note to Serbia.
(2) The German Government hopes that the discussion will be confined to Vienna and Belgrade;
(3) If other Powers intervene, Germany believes that tension will arise between the two groups of Powers now existing in Europe.—Central News.

Germany "Dragged In."

Berlin, July 25. There is a remarkable change to-day in the attitude of the German Conservative papers belonging to the "War Party," and papers such as the *Post*, the *Reinische Zeitung*, and the *Waifalsche Zeitung*, are strongly opposed to Germany helping Austria in the present situation on the grounds that Germany was not consulted concerning the drafting of the ultimatum to Serbia.

The *Post* goes so far as to state that "to drag Germany into this crisis would be a scandal," adding that Germany should not forfeit one man for the maintenance of the Hapsburg Throne.

The German Government has given distinct instructions to the German Ambassadors in Paris and St. Petersburg to do all in their power to induce the Russian Government not to interfere in the Austro-Serbian crisis. The authorities here (Berlin) express the hope that if war is inevitable it will be localised. Austrians living in Berlin have received instructions to be ready to return to their regiments at an instant's notice.

Italy's Views.

Rome, July 25. The *Tribuna* and the *Giornale d'Italia* this morning dwell on the exceptional gravity of the new Balkan situation.

The *Giornale d'Italia* fears that a grave international crisis has begun, which may become dangerous to the peace of Europe. "The Government of Serbia," it says, "must take into account public opinion, which cannot but be impressed by the detailed charges brought against the political administration in Belgrade. Serbia cannot merely meet the demands of her powerful neighbour with a categorical refusal."

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned will sell by
Public Auction on

SATURDAY

the 22nd August 1914 commencing
at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Large Quantity of Gents'
and Ladies' high class Boots
and Shoes in Black, Brown,
and Patent Leather, Buckskin
and Canvas Boots and shoes
etc.

N.B.—The above are from well
known English manufacturers
and have only been used as
samples.

On view from Thursday the
20th August.
Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

THE AMERICAN AND
MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK and
SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KENTUCKY."

Captain "A. Leo, having
arrived from the above Ports, Con-
signees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their goods are be-
ing landed at their risk into the
Godowns of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company, Limited, Kowloon, and
stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

All broken, chafed, and dam-
aged goods are to be left in the
godowns, where they will be
examined on Monday, 24th
August, 1914 at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented
within FIFTEEN DAYS of the
steamer's arrival here, after which
date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted
after the goods have left the Go-
dows, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 24th August
will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 17th August, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments
ALEXANDRA CAFE,
Open Till Midnight

NOTICES

RECORDS

OLD AND NEW FAVOURITES.

YOU MADE ME LOVE YOU
(THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON)

ALBION. NATIONAL AIRS.
TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE.
SAVOY LANGERS.

THE GEISHA.

MEET ME TO-NIGHT
IN DREAMLAND.

IMMENSE SELECTION OF LATEST TITLES

ROBINSON'S

BREWER & CO.

Pedder Street. (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

EGYPT, by Pierre Loti. Translated from the French by W. P. Baines, and Illustrated.....	\$10.00	MY SYSTEM FOR LADIES, by J. P. Muller.....	\$2.00
THE AMAZING ARGENTINE, by John Foster Fraser.....	2.75	THE FRESH AIR BOOK, by J. P. Muller.....	2.00
THE WONDER BOOK OF SHIPS, with Twelve Coloured Plates and 320 Illustrations.....	2.75	THE RED VIGIL, by G. Frederick Turner. A Thrilling tale of Heroism, Love, and Politics.....	1.75
TWO EYES OF GREY, by Daisy McGee.....	2.50	BLAKE'S BURDEN, by Harold Bindloss.....	1.75
PITMAN'S SHORT HAND DICTIONARY.....	2.75	THE RED WALL, by Frank Saville.....	1.50
PITMAN'S BUSINESS MAN'S GUIDE.....	2.75	SOUTH SEA TALES, by Jack London.....	80ct.
PITMAN'S OFFICE DESK BOOK, with Tables and Ready Rec- ognizer.....	80ct.	THE GATES OF WRATH, by Arnold Bennett.....	80ct.
MY SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller.....	2.00	THE TRIFLER, by Archibald Eyre.....	40ct.
		PHAROS THE EGYPTIAN, by Guy Boothby.....	40ct.
		HEART OF GOLD, by L. G. Moberly.....	40ct.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES 1914—80 cts.

MAKE IT A HABIT—USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is
imperative. Make a practice of using **IZAL**—every day—just a
little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s
and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. **Get IZAL**,
because it positively kills disease
germs, stops infection and instantly
removes bad smells.
IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant
of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer
modern high power germicide.
Officially adopted throughout the
British Empire.



TRIUMPH OF
CONCENTRATION.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish
or fresh water.

Write for Free Booklets—"Practical
Disinfection"
and
"Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400
gallons of efficient disinfecting
fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

9.15 To-night 9.15

Entire change of Programme..

ALL NEW PICTURES.

Historic. Panoramic. Comic.

and

the great Drama

IN 2 PARTS

"THE CREOLA GIRL."

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

4 NIGHTS ONLY 4

Commencing Saturday, 15th August.

The Great magnificent drama
THE BETRAYING MARK in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 feet.

Also
Pathe's American Weekly
Cartoon



In the Great Heat you need

SANATOGEN

To keep you Healthy and Vigorous.

We Europeans, after all, were not born to
endure great heat: Nature did not intend us
to live in such hot climates.

That is why we all suffer so much at this time
of the year—why we feel languid, depressed,
irritable, and so easily fall victims to illness.
And that is why our bodies need specially in-
vigorating just now, to enable us to support
the abnormal strain and to resist the attacks
of disease.

There is nothing better for this purpose than
a course of Sanatogen. Taken regularly, three
daily, for a few weeks, it will produce a remark-
able improvement in your general health, and
especially in the health of your nervous system.

You will be better able to endure the heat,
and to work with energy; your appetite and
digestion will improve; you will sleep soundly
even on the hottest nights, and you will get rid
of that "nervy," irritable feeling which is so
distressing to oneself and others.

Moreover, you will be much less liable
to suffer from fevers, boils, liver affections,
dysentery, and other stomach and bowel com-
plaints, owing to the fact that Sanatogen
greatly increases those vital elements of the
blood whose function it is to destroy, attacking
disease germs.

Start Sanatogen To-day.

Just try Sanatogen, and you will soon be en-
thusiastic about it as are the writers of the accompanying
letters and many thousands of Europeans in the East
who take Sanatogen as a matter of course, year by year,
when the hot season sets in.

Do not let your health be undermined by the heat a
day longer, but go to the nearest Chemist and buy a
bottle of Sanatogen. One bottle will make a keen
convert of you! And drop us a post-card, mentioning
this paper, for a Free Copy of "The Art of Living."
Address: A. Wulff and Co., 6, Kinkiang Road,
Shanghai.

Sir H. Hesketh Bell,
K.C.M.G.,

Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief of
the Leeward Islands,
writes: "For a man
doing hard mental
work in an enervating
climate, there is, ac-
cording to my experi-
ence, no better invigor-
ator than Sanatogen."

Mr. Max Pemberton,
the well-known Novel-
ist, writes: "I have
been taking Sanatogen
since the beginning of
the year, and would
not be without it
under any circum-
stances whatever."

The Hon.
Mr. Justice Robertson,
Judge of the Supreme
Court, Lahore, Punjab,
writes: "My experi-
ence with Sanatogen
has been very favour-
able. I took it for
some weeks during the
most trying season of
the year, and found it
a great strengthener."

Sir Gilbert Parker,
the popular Novelist,
writes: "I have used
Sanatogen with extra-
ordinary benefit. It
is a true food tonic,
feeding the nerves,
increasing the energy,
and giving fresh
vigour to the body
and mind."

Mr. Hall Caine,
the celebrated Author
and Dramatist, writes:
"My experience of
Sanatogen has been
that as a tonic nerve
food it has on more
than one occasion done
me good."

NOTICES

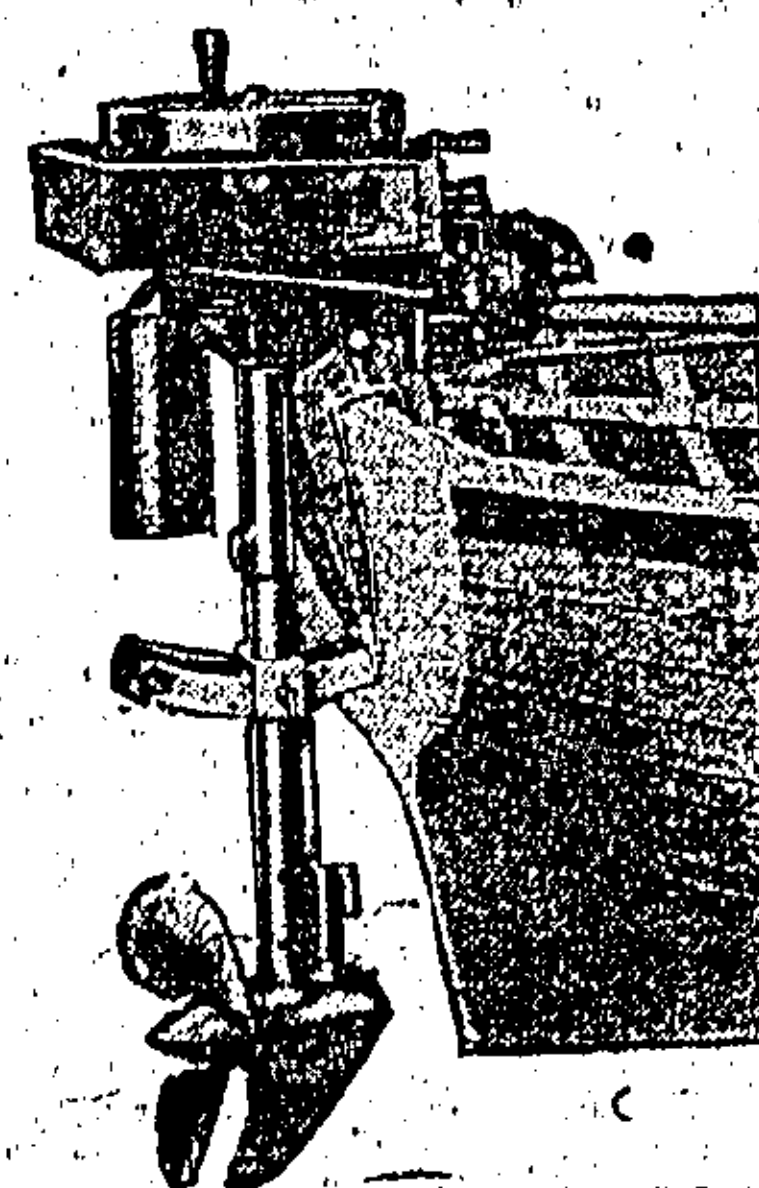


"EMBASSY" Cigarettes are made by hand of the choicest
and well matured grades of bright Virginia leaf.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS.

OSCAR WILDE: A Memoir by An- ne Compton de Bromont.....	80	SATURDAY WITH MY CAMERA: A practical Guide.....	3.10
BOLIVIA: its people, its resources, railways & rubber forests by Paul Walle.....	9.00	BAEDEKER'S GUIDE TO RUSSIA, 40 Maps & 78 plans.....	16.00
IN DEFENCE OF WHAT MIGHT BE by E. G. A. Holmes.....	4.00	IMPERIAL AMERICA by J. M. Kennedy.....	9.50
AN UNSOCIAL SOCIALIST by Bernard Shaw.....	80	THE CURE FOR POVERTY by J. Calvin Brown.....	4.50
THE AMERICANS IN THE PHILIP- PINES by J. A. Le Roy & vols THE WONDER BOOK OF SOL- DIERS FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.....	30.00	GOOD WHIST & HOW TO PLAY IT HERE LITERATURE by Woodrow Wilson.....	4.50
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN: his life & work by Vincent Milnor, &c. POT LUCK OR THE BRITISH HOME COOKERY BOOK by May Bryon—over 1000 Recipes.....	1.80	OTHER ESSAYS, by Vir- cent Halahan.....	2.25
THE BRITANNIC REVIEW, JULY THE MONTESSORI MANUAL FOR MOTHERS & TEACHERS.....	2.25	MEDITATIONS & DEVOTIONS by Cardinal Newman (new edition) COMMUNITY OF THE RESUR- RECTION-ENGLISH CHURCH WAYS by W. H. Frere.....	3.10
	4.00	AIDS TO FORENSIC MEDICINE & TOXICOLOGY by W. Murrell.....	2.25



EVINKUDE DETACHABLE
MOTOR.

1 1/2—2 H.P., 2—3 H.P., 3 1/2—
5 H.P., with battery—or
magneto-ignition.

For particulars apply to
CARRELS, BOERNER & CO.,
Hongkong, King's Buildings,
3rd Floor.
Sole Agents for South China.

THE GAMBLING CRAZE.

In Asia and in Europe.

Says the *Penang Gazette*:—In
gambling among the Chinese, we
suppose Penang is not far behind
the other centres of Malaya, and
there was a time when it had
something like a reputation in
this respect, which, one was cre-
dibly informed, the female ele-
ment had assisted to some degree
to provide. Less has been heard
of this little failing for some years
now, in fact since the re-enactment
of the Gambling Ordinance in
1888, and there is good ground
for believing that the police
vigilance, constantly exercised, has
brought about a sensible diminution
in gambling. Our own observation
has led to the conclusion that
Penang is losing its old-time
unenviable distinction and that
other places, especially in the
States, bid fair to leave it a long
way behind. Enactments for
the suppression of gambling,
however, may be expected to
lessen the evils which always
flow from reckless indulgence,
which is characteristic of certain
classes of people who cannot afford
to risk much, though they do,
with inevitable effect upon crime
statistics. If our *Puket* correspon-
dent is to be believed, it is
necessary to go beyond the borders
of the F.M.S. to obtain an idea
of the hold *Pan Tan*, *See Koo* and
other games have upon the Chi-

nese when they are allowed to
please themselves more or less.
The worst feature of gambling in
Malaya is that it has an irresistible
attraction for so many women of
the native type. In nine cases out
of ten they have not the where-
withal to stand the losses, and the
hazard of the table means for
them moral degradation of the
worst kind.

At the same time we are afraid
that there is a tendency to regard
gambling as being a vice to
which the Chinese, above all
races, are peculiarly addicted.
It may be so in Malaya; and in
Siam, indeed, there can be no
doubt about it, but the *Puket*
specialists could not hold
a candle to the European
variety, whose operations
in disreputable clubs and
houses, on racecourses, and
elsewhere, periodically afford
startling proofs of their own
shrewdness and the gambler's
misplaced tenacity. There most of
it is done secretly, while in
Malaya for years it was quite
public, although we are gradually
approximating to conditions at
Home. It must never be forgotten
that if gambling, into which the
element of swindling does not
enter, is ruthlessly suppressed
among the Chinese, it may become
necessary to pay a little attention
to the practice of playing games
for monetary gain, and of battling
upon forthcoming competitions.
The latter course is, in our opinion,
quite unnecessary—for the prac-
tice is innocuous—and, for the
matter of that, a "quiet
flatter," so called, by Asiatics,
may not always be a serious
business. Discrimination exer-
cised in one instance may quite well
be used in another. Gambling
cannot be wiped out by enact-
ments. As we have intimated, one
of the most regrettable aspects of
the case, so far as Chinese are
affected, is that there are so many
women gambling; and it is by no
means easy to discover anything
like a large percentage of the
"offenders" actually playing.
The problem is certainly not
readily solved, despite the activi-
ties of the police.

East Coast Defence.

It has been decided by the Ad-
miralty to base a naval force on the
Humber, and moorings are to be
laid as soon as the best positions
have been surveyed. These
moorings will probably be near
Lammerham Dock. The squadron
will be made up of the battleships
Hannibal, Jupiter, Majestic, and
Mar, and the armoured cruisers
Aboukir and Bacchante. These
ships will be drawn from the
Third Battle Fleet.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.O. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Edition; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—				
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH BLOCKS	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SILL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDES	RISE OF TIDE SPRINGS NEAPS
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....	700	140' top 120' bottom	30'	7' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....	275	75'	15' 6"	7' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon.....	250	65' 3"	15'	7' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon.....	250	60'	15'	7' 6"
TAI-KOK-TSUI				
Cosmopolitan Dock.....	160	65'	20'	7' 6"
ADDERDEN				
Howe Dock.....	450	125'	3'	7'
Lanett Dock.....	250	55'	3'	7'

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

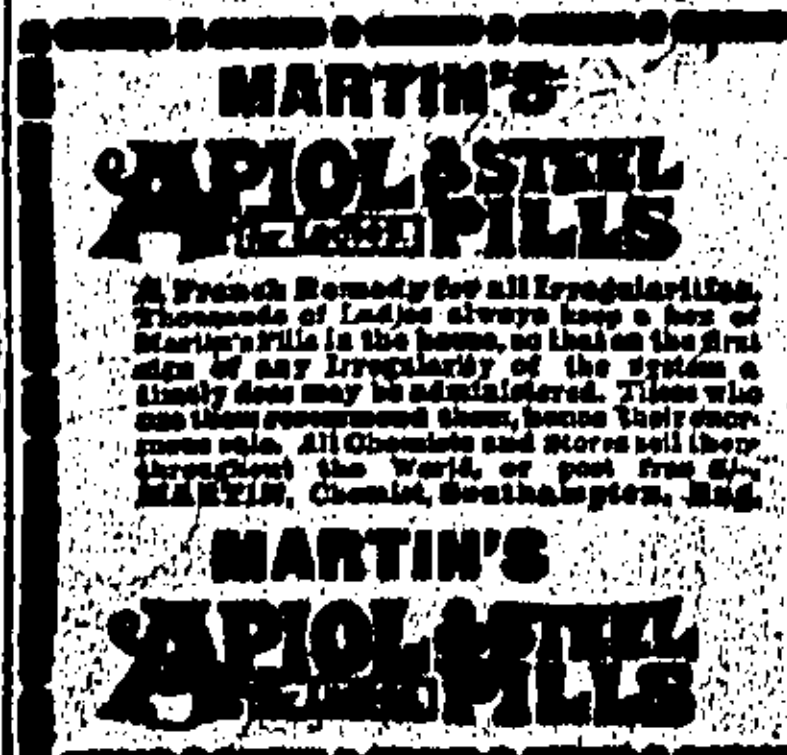
AMERICAN DENTISTRY

PORCELAIN FILLINGS.

The Latest Improvements toward
Lasting Workmanship and Painless
Operations. No charge for examinations.
Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.

Dr. T. YAMASAKI.

34 Queen's Road Central
(Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 1162.



DAIRY FARM NEWS



PURE MILK
FROM THE DAIRY FARM
FRESH MILK

DIRECT FROM THE COW

STERILIZED MILK

EXPRESSLY FOR TRAVELLERS

SOURD MILK

THE DRINK FOR DYSPEPTICS.

SEPARATED MILK

CREAM ONLY EXTRACTED: NOTHING ADDED.

FRESH CREAM DAILY.

PURITY.

EXCELLENCE.

Commercial.

Chinese Finance.
Washington papers note that the State Department has been informed that China would like to borrow \$14,000,000 with which to pay off maturing obligations and to establish a bank, and would like American bankers to supply the money. The present Administration, however, is opposed to dollar diplomacy, and has not given the proposal encouragement. Mr. Bryan, despite repeated representations that without Government backing American interests cannot hold their own in China, is reported to have received the suggestion with discouraging apathy.

Japanese Bank for Hamburg.
The Kabushiki Kaisha Okura Tami Bank of Tokyo is, says a financial contemporary, about to open a branch in Hamburg under the name of Okura Company, Ltd., the adoption of the English joint stock qualification being distinctly quaint. The occurrence of so many k's in the native title justifies the description of the business as O.K.

Home Commercial and Produce Markets

July 24.
The Open market rate for short loans is 2 per cent., and discount of four months' Bank bills 2½ per cent. The Silver market has shown further weakness, and the price of bars fell to 24 9/16d., the lowest quotation since Oct. 17, 1911, closing at 24 15/16d. per oz. The Rubber Share market opened fairly well, but became dull in sympathy with the sagging tendency of all other markets. The Japanese Financial Commissioner announces that the Japanese Government has decided to cancel Imperial Japanese Four and a Half per cent. Sterling bonds to the amount of \$506,000 purchased by the Government out of the Sinking Fund. A fair business is passing in new season's China teas at steady prices. Coffee has met with fairly good competition, and sold well at steady prices. In sugar a quiet tone has prevailed, and prices are not generally maintained. Singapore Pepper is dull, with little business passing, and White Pepper very quiet. Rice is quiet, but prices are practically unchanged. Manila Hemp has ruled flat, and prices show a decline. Plantation Rubber has been very quiet. First Latex Craps being now quoted at 2s. 1½d. per lb., and Smoked Sheet 2s. 3½d. per lb. Fine Hard Para unchanged at 2s. 10.3½d. per lb. Straits Tin is at 143 to 143 10s. for cash, and 144 10s. to 145 for three months.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

S.S. "TINGSANG" (Wrecked).
SHIPPERS and Underwriters interested in the cargo of this steamer are requested to communicate with the Underwriter within three months from date.

GILMAN & Co.
Lloyd's Agents.

NOTICES

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG
SUMMARY JURISDICTION.
Action No. 1323 of 1914.

Between The Siemens China Electrical Engineering Company. Plaintiffs

and
Knell & Company Defendants

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Writ of Foreign Attachment against all the property movable and immovable of the above named Defendants Knell & Company within the Colony was issued on the 17th day of August, 1914, and was made returnable on the 21st day of August 1914.

Dated the 17th day of August, 1914.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTON,
Solicitor for the Plaintiffs,
York Building,
Chater Road,
Hongkong.

TO PARENTS

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE,
OF MACKENZIE (FORMERLY
BOARD, Lodging & Education
at most moderate terms.
Portuguese, Chinese, French, etc.
Complete commercial course in
English. Opens 1st September.
Apply RECTOR.

NOTICE

ANNOUNCEMENT

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE
INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets £13,833,482:12:4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hongkong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interests of the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

**HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.**

**NOTICE OF ORDINARY AND
EXTRAORDINARY
MEETINGS.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 22nd day of August, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1914, and for the confirmation of the election of Directors.

THE REGISTER OF SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 10th August, to SATURDAY, the 22nd August, 1914, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

AND NOTICE is hereby also given that at the same place and on the same day at Noon or so soon afterwards as the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting shall be concluded an Extraordinary Meeting of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions:—

(1) That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorised by and on behalf of the shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary to apply for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong, supplemental to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, and the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendment of Section 20 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Ordinance 1866, hereafter set out, with such modifications (if any) as they may think fit and to accept such Ordinance if and when enacted.

The following is the amendment above referred to:—The deletion from Section 20 of the said Ordinance of the words: "To take and accept, any lands, houses, or other real or personal property in satisfaction, liquidation, or payment of any debt absolutely due and owing to the Company, and also to take any Mortgage or other lien or charge on real or personal property as a security for any monies actually and bona fide previously due and owing to the Company, and to hold such lands, houses and other real and personal property respectively for such reasonable time as may be necessary for selling and disposing of and converting the same into money," and the substitution thereof of the following words:— "To take, accept, enforce, release, realise, or deal with any security now held or which may hereafter be held by the Company, for any monies owing or to become owing to the Company, or for any liabilities incurred or to be incurred towards or by the Company by way of mortgage, pledge, hypothecation, deposit or otherwise howsoever of every kind of property or rights."

(2) That the Deed of Settlement of the Company be altered in manner following:—

(a) That the following words be struck out of lines two and three of Article 86, namely: the words "for not

exceeding fifteen days before and seven days after every ordinary Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor; namely: "during such time as the Court thinks fit; not exceeding in the whole thirty days in each year."

(b) That the following words be struck out of the last line of Article 56, namely: "after the Meeting" and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor, namely: "after the re-opening of the Register."

(c) That Articles 76, 77 and 78 be cancelled.

(d) That the following Articles be adopted and substituted for Articles 76, 77 and 78, namely:

ARTICLE 76.—General Meetings shall be held once in every year, at such time and place in the Colony as may be prescribed by the Company in General Meeting and if no such time or place is prescribed, then at such time and place as may be determined by the Court, and unless and until otherwise prescribed or determined as aforesaid a General Meeting shall be held in the month of February in every year.

ARTICLE 77.—The General Meetings mentioned in the last preceding Article shall be called Ordinary Meetings.

ARTICLE 78.—All other General Meetings shall be called Extraordinary Meetings.

(e) That Article 90 altered by inserting and adopting after the word "holding" in line first, thereof the words "or representing by proxy or and by striking out a the end of the said Article the words "present in person."

(f) That the following words be added to Article 94:— "The Court may from time to time pay to the Shareholders such interim dividends as appear to be justified by the position of the Company."

(g) That the following words be struck out of the first three and a half lines of Article 174, namely, the words "Half-year ending the 30th June and the 31st December, shall make a general Half-Yearly," and that the following words be adopted and substituted therefor:— "Year ending the 31st day of December shall make a General."

(h) That the word "Half" be struck out of the 18th line of Article 174 and also out of the 6th line of Article 175.

(i) That the word "twice" and the words "the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December" be struck out of lines 17 and 18 of Article 176 and that the words "once" be adopted and substituted for the word "twice" in the fourth line thereof.

(j) That the words "or the Ordinary Half-Yearly" and the words "as the case may be" be struck out of lines 10 and 11 of Article 177.

Should the Second Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Court of Directors.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager,
Hongkong, 21st July, 1914.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING
CORPORATION

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York.
London Office: 25, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

Capital and Surplus: Gold Specie and Notes

RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2½% \$15,000,000 Silver \$17,650,000

Reserve Liability: \$32,650,000
Proprietors: \$15,000,000
Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman; W. J. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Chairman: S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION

Paid-up Capital: \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS: Sterling £1,500,000 at 2½% \$15,000,000 Silver \$17,650,000

Reserve Liability: \$32,650,000
Proprietors: \$15,000,000
Court of Directors: Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman; W. J. Patterson, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Chairman: S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
P. H. Holyoak, Esq.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb
ACTING MANAGER: Shanghai—J. D. Smart.
London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

Hongkong—Interest Allowed: On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS: For 3 months, 2½ per cent per annum.

For 6 months, 3½ per cent per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3½ per cent per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

EXCHANGE

Selling	Nom.	T/T Marks
1/10 1/2		Demand Germany.....
1/10 1/2		D/D France.....
1/10 1/2		On Haiphong.....
1/10 1/2		On Saigon.....

LONDON GATTOES.

A Nation Within a Nation.

During the past fortnight, says the Times of July 17, London has witnessed the birth of a new evening paper. Few, apart from its own public, have heard of it, and most Londoners would not be able to read a word of its news. It is in Yiddish, and it makes the fourth of the Yiddish dailies now published in Whitechapel.

Yiddish newspapers are no novelty in the East-end. The Daily Jewish Express has been in existence for many years, and is approaching its 5,500th issue. The Jewish Journal, which claims the largest circulation, has been published for eight or nine years. A few months ago an active Rumanian immigrant, Mr. Morris Myers, started the Jewish Times, and he is responsible for the new journal, the Jewish Evening News.

There is also a Yiddish weekly, the Workers' Friend, which represents the foreign Jewish revolutionary groups. It describes itself as "A weekly anarchist communist journal."

An examination of the four Yiddish dailies is a revelation of the great alien population that has settled down in East London. Here are papers set by linotype, with a good show of advertisements, and read eagerly in foreign Jewry. One claims a circulation of 12,000 a day. They are entirely written in Yiddish, save for a few words of necessary imprint, and an occasional phrase in an advertisement.

English news is reported, but the Yiddish newspapers are to a special degree cosmopolitan. The trouble in Ulster, for example, is a topic of interest, as trouble in Portugal might be to a Londoner; but a rumour of a pogrom in Russia is a vital event.

Comparatively little has been heard in recent years of the foreign Jewish quarters of London. Occasionally some outstanding incident, such as the Houndsditch murders or the anarchist shooting affray in Tottenham, has brought them into momentary prominence. The severe economic result that followed the great incursions of Russian Jews into East London—the increase in rents, overcrowding, and the driving out of Christians—have had time to adjust themselves. For the past six or seven years it may be doubted if the total of foreign Jews arriving in London has more than kept pace with the departures for foreign lands, particularly for America. The "alien question" is no longer a burning issue.

A Virile and Fertile People. Yet to-day the vital aspects of the problem of the foreign Jew in London remain unaffected. The Yiddish community is growing, and growing rapidly, because of the virility and fecundity of its people. The problem of the small family does not trouble it. The mothers nurture their own children and rear them in a way that is amazing when one remembers the over-crowding, the absence of fresh air, and the somewhat eccentric ideas of sanitation which prevail.

There was a time when Yiddish London was mainly confined to a small district around Brick-lane. To-day, the whole borough of Stepney is largely Jewish. The foreign settlers have gone eastwards to Ilford; they have crossed the river at Greenwich; they have a considerable settlement in Tottenham. South Dutton is largely occupied by them, and Hackney is yearly becoming more Jewish. In West London, Subo, yesterday the home of the French and German, shows signs of developing principally into a Russian Jewish centre. There are numerous Russian Jews settled in St. Pancras and Marylebone. In older days the foreign Jew who prospered made a home in High-bury New-park or Whitechapel. To-day the prosperous Russian Jew goes on to the Regent-park, which he is making his own.

The alien middle class from Russia, Poland, Rumania, and Galicia, German Jews form only a small part, but Rumanian Jews are a powerful element. There are 80,000 Rumanian and Polish Jews in London. In addition there are their English-born families, who retain the racial instincts and language of their people to a surprising degree. They are still a race apart. They have their own theatre in

SUNGEI DANGAR RUBBER CO.

Details of the New Debenture Issue.

The secretaries of the Sungei Dangar (Malay) Rubber Company, Limited, have issued a circular to the shareholders which states that the cash resources of the company have for some time past been insufficient to meet its requirements, and a resolution was passed at a general meeting of the shareholders, held on December 22, 1913, authorising the directors to raise the additional capital required on such terms as they might be able to arrange in the best interests of the company. Arrangements have now been completed for the provision of £20,000, by the creation of that amount of 7½ per cent. first mortgage debenture stock. £10,000 of this £20,000 of debenture stock is now offered for subscription in multiples of £1, and is payable in full on application. Interest at the rate of 7½ per cent. per annum will accrue from the date of allotment, and will be payable half-yearly on June 30 and December 31 in each year. The first payment will be made on December 31, 1914, for the period to that date.

The registered holders of debenture stock will be entitled, in the month of June in any one year, to convert their holdings into ordinary shares of the company at the rate of one ordinary share of £1 fully paid for each £2 of debenture stock upon giving to the company notice in writing of such intention. The fully paid debenture stock not converted into shares is redeemable by the company at a 5 per cent. premium by annual drawings, or otherwise, at the company's option, on two months' notice to the holder of the stock so to be redeemed, but so that any stock not redeemed on or before December 31, 1914, will be paid off at a like premium on that date.

To secure the authorised amount of the debenture stock the company has granted a trust deed in favour of the Rubber Plantations Investment Trust, Limited, of 1-4 Great Tower Street, London, E.C., who will act as trustees for the holders of the debenture stock. An agreement has been entered into with Harrison and Crofield, Limited, whereby the latter have agreed to procure responsible subscribers of the present and subsequent issues up to a total of £20,000 debenture stock at a cash commission of 5 per cent. The board have arranged that applications for debenture stock made by shareholders of the company shall receive, as far as possible, allotment in full.

Whitechapel-road, where fine Jewish travelling companies come in, their world tours. Dramatically, Shakespeare is their great favourite—Shakespeare in Yiddish. In the theatre you can see some of the great masterpieces of the European drama performed before West London has discovered them—Srinberg, Gorky, and the pessimists of the north. But to see this drama at the best one needs to attend a distinctively (Russian) Jewish play. Not very long ago I witnessed a dramatic reproduction of the B-plot of there. To West London it would have been incomprehensible; in Whitechapel it was, as it were, a leaf from the lives of many present.

The foreign Jews are slowly, very slowly, coming under distinctly British influence. Most of them come from Russia, but they have no affection for Russia. Our elementary schools are teaching the younger generation. Unfortunately, strong separatist influences are at work. A powerful movement has arisen to retain, not alone their faith, but their distinctive language, manners, life. They want to be, many of them, a people wholly apart, a nation within a nation.

SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKER.
can be supplied at cheap rates.

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
(British North Borneo).
At these ports steamers calling for bunk coal, and also for passengers, are exempt from all shipping dues, and charges.

A BURE.

POST OFFICE.

The Oriental, with the Mails from London (via Siberia) of Tuesday the 18th ult., is due to arrive to-day.

A mail for the United Kingdom and the continent of Europe will be despatched by the P. & O. s.s. Oriental to-morrow.

The Oriental should connect with the Egypt at Colombo. Should she fail to connect with the s.s. Egypt she will proceed to Bombay and connect with the P. & O. s.s. Arabia. The s.s. Egypt allowing for two days delay to await the arrival of the s.s. Oriental is due in London on Sept. 21st. The Arabia is due on Sept. 26th.

Only subscribed correspondence for Europe will be forwarded per s.s. Mancharia.

MAILS CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Amoy & Foochow—Per HAIYANG, 19th Aug., 9 a.m.

Holhow, Pakhoi & Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 19th inst., 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tokio & Aspin—Per SOSHU MARU, 19th Aug., 9 a.m.

Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Australia, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt, and Europe via Brindisi (Late Letters 11 a.m. to noon. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Parcel mail will be closed to-day the 18th Aug., at 5 p.m.—Per ORIENTAL, 19th Aug., 11 a.m.

Formosa via K'lung, Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria & Tacoma/Europe via A'can)—Per PANAMA M., 19th Aug., 1 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per OHINUA, 19th inst., 3 p.m.

Shanghai & North China—Per KENTUCKY, 19th Aug., 4 p.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per WOSANG, 19th Aug., 4 p.m.

Oheloo, Newchew & Dalren—Per EIGER, 19th inst., 4 p.m.

THURSDAY 20th Aug.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAITAN, 20th Aug., 9 a.m.

Holhow, Haiphong & Pakhoi—Per HONGKONG, 20th Aug., 9 a.m.

Japan via Yokohama—Per NAMSANG, 20th Aug., 10 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok—Per CHILDAR, 20th inst., 11 a.m.

Shanghai & N. China—Per LUOW, 20th Aug., 2 p.m.

FRIDAY, 21st Aug.

Swatow—Per HAICHING, 21st inst., 9 a.m.

SATURDAY, 22nd Aug.

Philippine Is.—Per YUENSANG, 22nd inst., noon.

Shanghai & N. China—Per OHENAN, 22nd Aug., 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, 23rd Aug.

Swatow—Per HAIMUN Aug., 23rd 9 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Tamsui—Per DAIJIN M., Aug. 23rd 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 25th Aug.

Formosa via K'lung, Japan via Moji, Victoria B. O. and Seattle—Per SADO MARU, 25th Aug., 2 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per TAMING, 25th Aug., 3 p.m.

Japan via Nagasaki—Per TANGO M., 25th Aug., 9 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 26th Aug.

Straits & Colombo—Per KATORI M., 26th inst., 9 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 16th Sept.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Port Darwin—Per TAIYUAN, 16th Sept., 11 a.m.

Australia, India, Mail.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the British people: "I have seen the future of the world, and it is in the hands of the British people." The future of the world is in the hands of the British people.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the British people: "I have seen the future of the world, and it is in the hands of the British people." The future of the world is in the hands of the British people.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the British people: "I have seen the future of the world, and it is in the hands of the British people." The future of the world is in the hands of the British people.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the British people: "I have seen the future of the world, and it is in the hands of the British people." The future of the world is in the hands of the British people.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the British people: "I have seen the future of the world, and it is in the hands of the British people." The future of the world is in the hands of the British people.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the British people: "I have seen the future of the world, and it is in the hands of the British people." The future of the world is in the hands of the British people.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield said to the British people: "I have seen the future of the world, and it is in the hands of the British people." The future of the world is in the hands of the British people.

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVED.

Fukuro Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,939, T. Okazaki, 18th inst.—Moji, 10th inst. Con—M. B. O. K.

Indraghiri, Br. s.s. 3,600, W. Charter, 17th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Wood oil—J. M. & Co.

Yuenanang, Br. s.s. 1,123, P. H. Rolfe, 18th inst.—Manila, 15th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Den of Aille, Br. s.s. Thomson, 17th inst.—Singapore, 20th inst. Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Kentucky, Br. s.s. 4,278, A. Lee, 17th inst.—Singapore, 11th inst. Gen.—S. T. & Co.

Drumpton, Br. s.s. 1,829, A. Watt, 16th inst.—New York, 27th April. Case oil—S. T. & Co.

Chenao, Br. s.s. 1,355, W. Lloyd Jones, 18th inst.—Shanghai, 14th inst. Gen.—B. & S.

DEPARTED.

August 17.

Dalgi Maru for Tamsui via Swatow & Fatic for Liverpool, via Saigon & Hongkong for Bangkok.

Halvard for Caigo.

Tibodas for Yokohama.

Shinko Maru for Hongkong.

Wosang for Canton.

Byunbo Maru for Canton.

Luohow for Canton.

Kwangsheng for Shanghai.

Hsinchang for Canton.

Kanagawa Maru for Yokohama.

Dagfin for Haiphong.

August 17.

Tsurugisan Maru for Nagasaki.

Mancharia for San Francisco via K'lung.

Nordnaes for Fremantle.

August 18.

Hanoi for Haiphong & Haiphong.

Chongwa for K. O. Wan.

Halton for Swatow.

Chuyon for Canton.

Chenao for Canton.

Selun for Bangkok.

Halpan for Foochow via Amoy.

Liangchow for Shanghai.

August 17.

Per s.s. Chenao from Shanghai—Mrs. Hazelwood, White.

August 18.

Per s.s. Kachima Maru from London—Mr. & Mrs. Chung Yan-woo, Miss T. H. Chung Yan-woo, T. Barnshaw, Ching, Miss Kikawa, Mrs. J. Baillie Guthrie, Miss L. Baillie Guthrie, Dr. N. Yamami, Dr. K. Hayashi, Miss J. Fowler and Mrs. Ochiai.

Per s.s. Mishiima Maru from London—Mrs. O. P. Fonseca, Miss M. J. Fonseca, Master Fonseca, Miss M. Fonseca, F. H. Hwang, Mrs. E. French Beynagh, H. Vincent, S. Gray, Avel, Ling De Car, H. Farlane, T. Jones, Mrs. Sadaguchi, and T. Ichikawa.

August 17.

Arrival from China—Hirochi Maru.

The following vessels have passed the Canal: Benarty, Canton, Glenroy, Macdonald, Myrmidon, Nubia, Peking, Sverdrup, Sithonia, Nellore.

August 17.

Arrival from China: Achilles, Brasia, Callister, F. Bulow, Goeben.

The following vessels have passed the Canal: Miyazaki Maru, Anne, Rick, more Heloland Deception, Keemun.

Oysters, Fresh, and Stewed.

Findon Haddocks, Kinners & Co.

ALEXANDRA CAFE.

August 17.

August 18.

August 19.

August 20.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 18th at 11.30—An anticyclone is central over N. Japan, and a shallow depression over Tongking.

Pressure changes since yesterday are small.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.03 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District. Forecast.

1 Hongkong and Neighbourhood. E. winds, moderate; fair.

2 Formosa Channel. Light or variable winds.

3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook. The same as No. 1.

4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan. S.E. winds, moderate.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

18th Aug. a.m.

Station. Hour. Barometer. Temperature. Humidity. Wind. Force. Weather.

W'atsook 7a. 30.06. 88. 3. 1.

Nemuro 5a. 30.01. 88. 3. 1.

Hakodate 30.01. 88. 3. 1.

Tokio 30.02. 88. 3. 1.

Kobe 29.93. 88. 3. 1.

Nagasaki 29.93. 88. 3. 1.

K'angina 29.90. 88. 3. 1.

Oshima 29.81. 88. 3. 1.

Naha 29.81. 88. 3. 1.

Ishikawa 29.81. 88. 3. 1.

Bonin Is. 29.81. 88. 3. 1.

Choshi 29.81. 88. 3. 1.

W'atsook 29.83. 79. 91. 3. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

Shanghai 29.81. 78. 80. 2. 1.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. CO. ENGLISH MAIL.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For Steamers To Sail On Remarks

LONDON, via Usual Ports of Call

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Cebu, Port Said, & Marseilles

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKO

SHANGHAI

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. For Freight or Passage, apply to

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, E. A. Hewett, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 7th Aug., 1914.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN via SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE via SUEZ CANAL.

For Steamers To sail

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA

MARSEILLE via PORTS

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS

Transhipping on the Co.'s Steamers at Colombo, for Calcutta, Bombay and Australia, at Port Said for the Levant, Constantinople and Black Sea.

Through tickets to London via Paris by rail.

Circular tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.